

PIE: Montreal
By Radio

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (UPI) —
Forecast: High 70-75, Low 50-55.
Chance of rain 10-15%.
WIND: Light and variable.
TEMP: High 70-75, Low 50-55.
HUMIDITY: 60-70%.
SEA: Calm.
SUN: Partly cloudy.
MOON: Waxing crescent.
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PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1980

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Israel, Egypt Will Resume Palestine Autonomy Talks

ADRIA, Egypt, Sept. 3 — President Carter's Middle East peace initiative today resumed the Palestinian autonomy talks that were broken off last month over Israel's refusal to accept a timetable for the Jewish state.

In an Israeli television interview, Mr. Begin said that he would resume the talks with Egypt and Israel tomorrow to reconvene the summit on the Middle East peace.

Mr. Carter said Israel would "recommitment" to the summit on the Middle East peace.

Mr. Begin said that he did not believe the summit meeting would take place before the U.S. elections in November.

Mr. Linowitz was here for two days of talks with Egyptian President Sadat after meeting for two days with Mr. Begin.

After his most recent suspension of the talks on Aug. 3, Mr. Sadat proposed that a three-way summit meeting to get the talks moving again be held after the U.S. elections.

Mr. Linowitz made the announcement after a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Sadat. "I was delegated by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin to announce this," Mr. Linowitz said, adding that both sides had agreed to resume the talks within the framework of the Camp David agreement and "promised not to put difficulties in the way of peace."

The parties agreed to resume the autonomy negotiations at a mutually agreed date, and to consult regarding the preparations, timing and venue of a summit meeting, Mr. Linowitz's statement said.

Site and Timing

The wording of the Linowitz statement suggests the sides might still be far apart. He made no mention of Israel's claim to Jerusalem, including the Arab eastern sector, as its eternal capital. Mr. Sadat has said Israel must soften its position of Jerusalem before Egypt returns to the negotiating table.

U.S. administration officials said later that besides the autonomy matter, the parties agreed to consult on the site and timing of the summit meeting.

One official, asking not to be identified, said the autonomy talks will define the technical and political questions that have to be resolved and those talks will probably produce a "clear agenda of tough, critical political choices to make, and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Zhao Ziyang

Hua States He'll Resign Premiership Introduces Successor To Japanese Visitors

PEKING, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Hua Guofeng confirmed today that he will resign as premier of China on Sunday and introduced his successor, Zhao Ziyang, to visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito.

Speaking to Japanese journalists, Mr. Ito quoted Mr. Hua as having described Mr. Zhao, the former head of Sichuan Province who moved into the government last year, as a man of ability in party politics and military affairs.

Mr. Zhao, 61, was named a deputy premier in April and was quickly identified by senior Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping as the

China will get its first graduated income tax, but only 20 persons earn enough to pay any taxes at all. Page 5.

man presiding over the work of the State Council (Cabinet) and in charge of its day-to-day affairs.

Mr. Hua, 59, also confirmed today that five deputy premiers, Mr. Deng, Li Xiangning, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen and Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian, would resign on Sunday because of advancing age.

Mr. Hua and Mr. Deng, Mr. Li and Mr. Chen will, however, retain their powerful positions as chairman and deputy chairmen respectively of the Communist Party.

Separation of Powers

It had been reported that Mr. Hua might be forced to relinquish his post as premier as part of a nationwide campaign to separate party politics from administrative affairs. Mr. Zhao was promoted by Mr. Deng and others in the aging leadership, who are said to fear that after their deaths a succession crisis will take place similar to the one after Mao Tse-tung died in 1976.

In opening the current session of the National People's Congress (parliament) last Saturday, Mr. Hua said, "We must take effective measures to change the state of affairs wherein leading personnel hold too many posts with the consequence that power becomes too concentrated." And he urged the appointment to leading posts of those cadres "who are in the prime of life."

Mr. Hua will announce on Sunday that he is resigning in a major speech to the congress, which will in turn ratify all the resignations.

Gain Better Working Conditions Polish Miners in Accord As Labor Crisis Nears End

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Coal miners and other workers began returning to their jobs after signing an agreement today that won them major concessions from the government on working conditions, the key issue that had delayed the pact. They also were allowed the right to strike and to set up independent unions, concessions made earlier to shipyard workers.

All of the estimated 150,000 miners and support workers who struck were expected to return by tomorrow's morning shift. Some workers returned to work this afternoon.

There were unconfirmed reports by dissidents, however, that strikes were continuing in some parts of Poland's Silesian industrial belt. The dissident Self-Defense Committee (KOR) said that there were strikes in the Zabrze and Gliwice regions because miners and workers there apparently believed that they were not covered by the agreement reached with strikers in the Rybnik area. The same problem led to the strikes by coal miners after an agreement was reached in Gdansk Sunday between shipyard workers and government officials.

[Dissident sources also reported late last night that Marek Kozlowski, one of the political prisoners who were released as a bargaining topic in Gdansk, had been freed, according to United Press International.]

The miners' agreement was signed today in the town of Jasztar, where delegations from the Upper Silesia area were still arriving early today to express their solidarity with strikers.

Official spokesmen have said that the government decision to allow independent unions, the first in the Soviet bloc, applied to all Polish workers, but this had not been detailed in the national press and workers who had not signed formal agreements with government representatives on the union issue and other questions were apparently determined to secure their own documents.

Working All Night

The government commission, headed by Deputy Premier Aleksander Koper, worked through the night on details of the agreement.

There was no protracted crisis in Jasztar, a small town close to the Czechoslovakian border, and once formal talks began with Mr. Koper the two sides had little difficulty in reaching an accord. The key union issue, which delayed agreement in Gdansk, was never in dispute after Sunday's agreement.

The negotiations at the Manifest Lipcowy colliery, the strike headquarters, centered on some tough bargaining over work conditions. The 24-hour, four-shift work sys-

tem came under heavy criticism: it is unpopular with miners who say it forces them to work too many days without a break and prevents them from attending Sunday Mass regularly.

The government commission promised that mines could abolish the four-shift system and give workers Saturdays off from next year.

Both pledges were seen as major concessions but fit into the long-standing tradition of granting Poland's miners special treatment because of their vital role in the economy. Polish workers now have only 16 to 18 free Saturdays a year.

Strikes broke out in the politically sensitive Silesian region, the power base of Polish party leader Edward Giersek, on Aug. 28 and appeared to prompt the government to reach a quick settlement in the Baltic ports.

Abolition of the four-shift system (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Red-and-white strike flag is lowered from the headquarters of the Manifest Lipcowy mine after Polish coal miners agreed yesterday to end their walkout in return for government concessions.

Challenger Says Remarks Were Misinterpreted ter Attacks Reagan Over Klan 'Slur'

Terence Smith

INDENANCE, Mo., Sept. 3 — A remark by Ronald Reagan today that President Carter opened his presidential campaign in the birthplace of the Klan, has set off another storm and provoked some of the sharpest criticism of the president's campaign.

Mr. Carter, displaying a campaign style reminiscent of Truman, began a brief of the former president's yesterday by accusing him of "slurs and innuendoes" about the

about the South and about Alabama and about Tusculum when he pointed out erroneously that I opened my campaign in the home of the Ku Klux Klan. Anyone who resorts to slurs and innuendoes against a whole region of the country

• The Anderson campaign may get federal funds, too. Meanwhile, a collection of Reagan sayings could become political skeletons in the closet as the campaign quickens. Page 3.

my based on a false statement and a false premise is not doing the South or our nation a good service."

Arguing that Mr. Reagan was attempting to divide one region of the country from another by alleging that the Klan is representative

of the South or Tusculum, Mr. Carter said of the Republican nominee's comment:

"I think it was uncalled for. I think it was inaccurate, and I think it was something that all Southerners will regret."

Privately, Carter campaign officials said they believed that Mr. Reagan had made another of the political stumbles that characterized the early weeks of his election drive. One said the remark was certain to cause the Reagan campaign problems in the South, where the Republicans hope to break Mr. Carter's hold on his native region.

In Detroit Monday night, asked what had caused Mr. Reagan to make the remark about the Klan, Lyn Nofziger, his press secretary, said: "Nothing in particular. He was trying to contrast the fact that he was not here talking to the workers and Carter was going to a safe part of the country for him."

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Reagan, campaigning in Detroit, issued a formal reply to Mr. Carter that said in part:

"I am greatly disturbed about efforts to make the Ku Klux Klan an issue in this campaign. I also regret that certain remarks I made yesterday are being misinterpreted to mean something that was never intended. I intended no inference that Mr. Carter was in any way sympathetic to the Klan and in no way did I intend to disparage the town of Tusculum or the state of Alabama. Nor do I believe there is any place for the Klan in the hearts of the people in the South. Since that time, Mr. Carter and members of his campaign staff have tried to exploit this situation for political purposes."

Reagan on Japanese Imports

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Mr. Reagan promised auto workers here yesterday that if elected president, he would attempt to get the Japanese to curtail the export of cars to the United States until the U.S. auto industry recovered from its severe economic troubles.

Monday, at a backyard barbe-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

INSIDE

California Mystery

A gold-plated Buddha, a millionaire Buddhist monk, drugs and a hypnotist are some of the ingredients of a case of alleged murder in San Francisco. Page 3.

'Joe Bananas'

Joseph Bonanno, 75, long identified by U.S. law enforcement authorities as a key figure in organized crime, has been found guilty of conspiracy in his first felony conviction. Page 3.

INSIGHTS

Law of the Sea

The most recent meeting of the UN's Law of the Sea Conference produced largely positive results, but approval of the agreements by the U.S. Congress remains a potential stumbling block. Page 6.

Genes Transplanted to Animal Embryos

Pioneer U.S. Experiments Change Genetic Makeup of Mice

Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Experiments with profound implications for genetic research, university scientists have injected foreign genes into animal embryos.

Scientists — Francis Rudolph and George Scammon — believe that the virus genes injected into newly fertilized cells of mice became permanently incorporated into tissues growing embryos.

"Gene-splicing" research played a growing role in genetic research in its success in an animal's fundamental composition.

Preliminary results of the experiments, scheduled to be today at a scientific meeting in West Berlin, are expected to broaden range of possibilities in studies of the chemistry of genes. The work also appears a significant step toward often called genetic engineering — the process of modifying a creature's heredity by trans-

planting specific foreign genes. The success of the Yale experiments suggests that it may be possible to transfer almost any gene into many other animal species. This, in turn, suggests the long-range possibility of creating animals with entirely new traits and, ultimately, of finding cures for some presently incurable hereditary diseases in human beings.

Genetic engineering is controversial. Some critics fear it may be used unwisely to tinker with human heredity or to produce changes that may have unforeseen bad results in other animals or plants.

The objectives of the present research, however, are entirely in the realm of basic science. The scientists seek a clearer understanding of the regulation and control of genes and the processes by which specific genes are turned on and off during development and growth. The research thus addresses some of the most fundamental questions confronting research in molecular biology.

The Yale scientists expect the new experimental techniques to be valuable in efforts to determine the location of genes on the 46 human

chromosomes, a field of research in which Mr. Ruddle is one of the world's leaders.

DNA Sequences

In a recent interview, Mr. Ruddle and Mr. Gordon emphasized that they had not yet demonstrated that the transplanted foreign genetic material actually functions in the mice. The scientists have, however, found in the mouse cells specific sequences of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) that match the foreign genetic material. They said this shows that the foreign material had been incorporated by the growing embryos.

DNA is the active material of the genes of all living things. The sequence of chemical subunits in the DNA serves as the universal genetic code, providing the instructions for hereditary in all known species.

Mr. Scammon's most important contribution to the studies was his DNA analysis, which was aimed at confirming the presence of the foreign material amid the much larger quantity of the mouse's own genetic material. The research involved

extracting virtually all of the animal's DNA in order to search for a small amount of foreign material.

The next step in the research, Mr. Ruddle said, will be to let some mice with transplanted genes live their entire life span — about two years — to see what effects the foreign genetic material will have.

The scientists also plan to breed such mice to determine whether transplanted genes can be passed on to succeeding generations and, if so, in what specific tissues the genes will be expressed. The team is particularly interested in seeing any modifications that the mice make in the foreign genetic material. Such changes might be valuable clues to normal and abnormal genetic processing.

The experiments were to be described in a major address on gene mapping and gene transfer in mammalian cells that Mr. Ruddle, the team's leader, was scheduled to give today in West Berlin at an international conference on cell biology. A report of the gene-transfer work is also being prepared for submission to the National Academy of Sciences.

Some Polish Catholics Uneasy Over Show of Clerical Caution

By John Vinocur

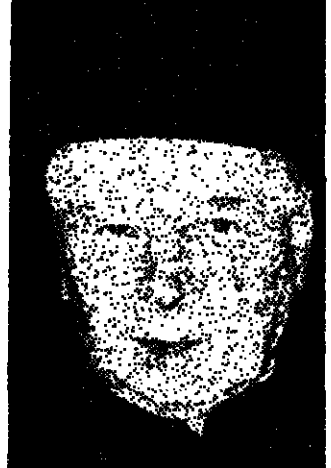
WARSAW, Sept. 3 (NYT) — The role of Poland's Roman Catholic Church in safeguarding the democratic advances won from the government by the country's new independent trade unions has become a matter of concern among workers and church-connected intellectuals who feel the church was too cautious in the struggle for liberalization.

Of all the conclusions being drawn about the two weeks of upheaval, perhaps the most frequently heard is that the church somehow misjudged both the mood of the workers and the threat of Soviet intervention, making a statement midway through the strike that was interpreted as an appeal to return to work.

The results are unanswered questions asking why the church seemed to take a line similar to the government's during the crisis and how it will use its moral weight in influencing what most Poles assume will be the extremely difficult task of turning the promises of the Gdansk agreements into reality.

Most of the questions revolved around the sermon last Tuesday, when the strike was gathering momentum, by Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, the Polish primate. "We must constantly multiply the effort of work, consolidate its moral level and the feeling of vocational responsibility so as to have proper order," Cardinal Wyszyński said.

The cardinal linked demands for rights with fulfilling "our ev-



Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński

ery duties" and said that the better these duties were carried out, the more support the demands would find. To workers seeking moral backing and the warmth of the church, the statements seemed distant and, some said, even short on compassion.

"It was clearly a mistake," said Jacek Wejroch, a writer on political affairs for the Catholic monthly *Wieża*, an independent publication with close ties to the church. "It did not correspond to the mood. Reaction to it was very bad among workers. The aim appeared getting people back to work but it was not the right moment."

The malaise that developed around the homily was compounded when it was broadcast by the state television network, an unprecedented action in a

country where the church has been denied use of broadcast facilities. This made it appear that the cardinal had acted in conjunction with the regime and caused considerable consternation. A worker in the Gdansk shipyards, Marian Zaczek, who described himself as a churchgoer, said, as if searching for a favorable explanation for the sermon, that "perhaps the cardinal has reasons for being so diplomatic."

The action appeared so negative that the episcopate issued a statement a day later saying that the cardinal's sermon had been broadcast without its approval and that significant passages had been dropped. But an examination of the texts did not show any major discrepancies in tone. The most substantial material omitted from the broadcast appeared to involve the cardinal's remarks on the failure of the regime's anti-religion campaign.

Worry Seen

Many Poles wondered if the government had succeeded in convincing the 79-year-old primate that prolongation of the strike posed the immediate threat of Soviet intervention. An official source denied a report that Communist Party leader Edward Giersek had attempted to directly contact Cardinal Wyszyński, but Mr. Wejroch said "it is a fact that the cardinal got very worried. We do not know why and probably never will."

Discussing the church's role in the crisis — priests said mass (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter's Secret Messages to West Leaders Proposed More Economic Aid for Poland

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT) — President Carter has proposed to key allied leaders that they consider ways the West could respond sympathetically to expected requests from Poland for large-scale economic help once the current crisis there is ended, administration officials said yesterday.

The messages from Mr. Carter to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing were sent last Friday and were supposed to be kept secret because of the sensitivity of the Polish crisis and a desire not to give the impression of Western interference in Polish affairs, officials said.

But Mr. Schmidt, faced with partisan attacks on his policies, divulged his message on Friday to show that the United States and West Germany shared similar views on Poland.

Officials said that Mr. Carter did not propose "any specific course of action, but rather discussed in general terms the fact that the Poles, who already owe, about \$20 billion to the West, would probably be seeking more economic help in coming months once the strike was settled. Mr. Carter reportedly urged the leaders to consider what the West could do to be responsive to Poland's expected requests.

Encourage Independence

American officials said that the U.S. and other Western countries have regularly helped Poland out of its economic problems for a variety of reasons, including a desire to encourage some independence from Moscow. Moreover, it is in the West's interests not to see Poland default on its debts, officials said.

By law, no Communist government, including Poland, is eligible for direct grants.

Officials said that the U.S. anticipates that the matter will be a major topic of conversation when Secretary of State Edmund Muskie confers in New York later this month with allied foreign ministers who will be arriving for the fall session of the United Nations General Assembly.

So far, the Poles have asked for an increase from \$550 million to \$675 million in agricultural credits for the 1981 fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. A delegation headed by Marian Minkiewicz, the president of Poland's state commercial bank, is due in Washington on tomorrow to discuss the request.

West German and other Western banks are also providing Poland with credits to help in its balance-of-payments problems. But officials here said that Poland's economy is in a very weakened condition and that this has been exacerbated by the strikes.

Last Friday, Mr. Muskie issued a statement saying that the U.S. sympathized with efforts in Poland to resolve the strikes and pledged that this government would "refrain from any words or actions which might complicate the resolution of Poland's current difficulties." This statement was issued as a further move to avoid giving the Russians any pretext for intervention.

Embassies Bypassed

To protect the confidentiality of Friday's messages, officials said, they were sent directly from the White House to the offices of the respective leaders, bypassing both the American and European embassies involved.

This can now be done, aides said, because of an improvement to existing communications that allows secure messages to be sent from Washington to the various capitals, without having them handled by an embassy.

American officials said yesterday that while there was a sharp tone in some Soviet commentaries, the consensus in the administration was that the Russians would grudgingly accept the terms of settlement between the Polish government and the strikers' committee in Gdansk.

There have been no signs, officials said, of the Soviet Union making any preparations for military intervention; in fact, there were signs that Soviet forces were being pulled away from border areas.

Mr. Carter, in effect, broke with Mr. Muskie's pledge when he said Monday that the U.S. was "inspired and gratified" by the gains made by the Polish workers. His remarks were justified by his spokesman, Jody Powell, as permissible because of the settlement in Gdansk.

Carrillo to Visit China

MADRID, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo will visit China during the first two weeks of November, the party reported yesterday.

Heart Transplants Are 'Tragic,' Briton Says

SALFORD, England, Sept. 3 (AP) — Heart transplant operations are a "tragically inappropriate" if not "obscenely irrelevant" way of dealing with heart disease, a British health expert charged yesterday. But surgeons conducting the operations pledged to carry on despite the deaths of half their patients.

Dr. Peter Draper, who directs the health policy study unit at London's famed Guy's Hospital, said that the transplant of 25 hearts in Britain in 12 years is an insignificant development compared to Britain's annual toll of 160,000 deaths from heart disease. Addressing the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he said that a similar case, though less strong, could be made against much open-heart surgery.

Thirteen of the 25 British heart transplant patients have died. Only one, a 53-year-old London man who received his substitute heart about 13 months ago, has survived longer than a year.

Dr. Draper argued that primary prevention of heart and blood vessel diseases, which cause nearly half of all deaths in Britain, is neglected. "We could significantly reduce smoking, obesity, de-stress and the other factors that cause heart disease," he said.

"We have a lot of sympathy for what Dr. Draper is saying," a hospital spokesman said. "But if he is saying that people who turn up for complex heart surgery should be told to go away because we are spending the money entirely on prevention, we do not agree. That would be inhuman."

Gulf States Agree to Fund Broad UN Social Projects

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Sept. 3 (IHT) — Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other Arab oil-exporting states in the Gulf have agreed to fund a multimillion-dollar foundation to finance social development activities of the United Nations, according to Saudi Arabian Prince Talal Ben Abdul-Aziz.

UN officials, who predicted that the aid could amount to several hundred million dollars, said the new financial facility is a significant step in channeling more Arab aid through multilateral organizations. In the past, Western governments have criticized nations in

the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for restricting some of their aid to bilateral help for other Muslim states.

After proposing the Saudi Arabian initiative to other Gulf leaders, Prince Talal came to Europe to meet French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, today, and then West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He wants European governments to increase UN aid in response to the Arab donation.

Heads of the main UN fund-raising agencies consulted the Arab emissary last weekend in France. Prince Talal said in an interview that Gulf governments agreed to give more UN aid, especially to Unicef, which specializes in development projects to help children.

The Arab funds will be available for projects anywhere in the Third World, not just the Middle East, he said, adding: "There is no difference between a Muslim, Jewish or Christian child."

Prince Talal said that he expects the fund to start operating in October, after a meeting in Saudi Arabia to appoint its trustees. Prince Talal, a brother of Saudi Arabia's King Khalid, was one of the liberal "free princes" who lived briefly in exile in Egypt in the 1960s before returning home. Since he became a UN fund-raiser last May, he has raised millions of dollars in aid, including a \$6-million contribution for Unicef from a single Saudi family.

Rebel Hideouts Raided in Syria

DAMASCUS, Sept. 3 (AP) — Syrian security forces stormed two hideouts of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood in Aleppo, killing 16 members and seizing a large quantity of arms, the official Syrian news agency reported.

One hideout was at the Salhin quarter, where six criminals were killed and about two tons of explosives were confiscated, the agency said.

At the other hideout, 10 reputed members, including a woman, were killed and documents and ammunition were seized, the agency said. The Muslim group is engaged in a war of sabotage against President Hafez al-Assad's regime.

Approve EEC Referendum

British Unions Reject Thatcher's Pay Curb

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 3 (AP) — British trade unionists today rejected appeals from Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for restraint on wage claims, voting instead for a new understanding on pay with the opposition Labor Party, the unions' traditional ally.

In their annual convention at this seaside resort, the 1,200 delegates of the Trades Union Congress, Britain's chief labor confederation, also voted by a narrow margin to urge the government to hold a referendum on Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community.

Common Market policies are blamed for more expensive food and for Britain's paying the highest contribution to the EEC budget.

The convention listened to hours of speeches attacking government anti-inflation policies of high interest rates and public spending cuts. Speakers blamed the policies for making 2 million persons unemployed — 8.3 percent of the work force — and putting hundreds of thousands more on short time.

'Hefty Dose'

"I am tired of being told that a good hefty dose of wage restraint will put everything right. That is economic nonsense," said TUC General Secretary Len Murray.

"There is nothing to stop unemployment rising as high as three million," said Moss Evans, boss of the dominant Transport and General Workers.

The convention, representing the TUC's 12 million members, voted 5.2 million to 3.6 million to reject the government's pay policy in favor of a planned economy agreed to by the TUC and the Labor Party. Chief delegates vote by showing cards with the figure of their total union membership.

The resolution favoring the EEC referendum was passed 5.6 million to 5.3 million in this method of counting.

The conference carried three resolutions overwhelmingly by show of hands: one to develop an alternative economic strategy, another condemning public spending cuts, and a third supporting free wage bargaining and opposing the government's proposed 10 percent limit on increases in the 1980-81 pay round, which begins in the fall.

A fourth resolution carried unanimously urged TUC support for a 35-hour work week, instead of the present 40 hours.

The delegates obviously took note of a plea yesterday by Labor Party leader James Callaghan that a Labor government must never again get into a pay fight with the unions, who provide most of its members and cash.

Mr. Callaghan's government was ousted by Mrs. Thatcher 16 months ago after public services were crippled by strikes against a government limit of 5 percent on pay raises.

Meanwhile, 14,000 workers at Ford Motor's factory at Halewood near Liverpool were warned by executive Arthur Rothwell to work harder and stop strikes.

Speaking after the launch of the new Escort sedan, he said the work force should not depend on the further £135 million being invested in the plant to safeguard their jobs. The factory plans to make 5,000 Escorts a week by year's end.

Day of Violence In Turkey Kills 29; Toll at 1,700

ANKARA, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — At least 29 persons died in political violence throughout Turkey yesterday, one of the worst daily tolls in the country's recent turbulent history, police said.

Official sources report that more than 1,700 people have died in political violence in Turkey so far this year, but press reports put the toll at well over 2,000 in killings by both leftists and rightists.

The worst single incident occurred in Ankara last night when about 10 young men bombed and strafed the offices of Turkey's Agricultural Engineers Association — a professional body generally considered right of center politically — in a bustling street in the city center.

Passersby fled in panic as the attackers, leftist extremists according to police, raked the building with machine-gun fire, threw in bombs, then ran. Four persons who had been drinking tea in the garden of the association's building were killed and eight were wounded, police said.

Eruption on Mount Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 3 (AP) — Mount Etna, Europe's largest and most active volcano, erupted yesterday, depositing two streams of lava about 10 yards long, the International Volcanic Institute here said. There were no injuries.



ITALIANS HONOR BOLOGNA BOMB VICTIMS — Thousands of persons attended a rally yesterday at the train station in Bologna, Italy, in memory of the 83 victims of the terrorist bomb explosion there on Aug. 2. The station clock shows the time of the explosion, 10:25 a.m.

Polish Crisis Nears End; Miners Gain Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1)

tem might be damaging for productivity. Coal production last year topped 200 million tons for the first time ever and officials were hoping to extract 205 million tons this year.

Despite the threat of continuing scattered strikes, a real end to Poland's long summer of labor and political turmoil looked possible today and attention was switching to speculation on how the new unions would fit into the Polish Communist structure.

Poland appears, at least outwardly, to have brushed aside implied Soviet criticism of the concessions granted to workers.

The Polish media have said that "anti-Socialist elements" were trying to exploit the unrest by pressing for independent unions, but this argument has now been toned down in the official Warsaw media.

Commentators in Poland have concentrated on what they see as the positive results of the national debate which accompanied the strikes and their settlement. The Warsaw daily, *Zycie Warszawy*, said that the strikes had taught the leadership a valuable lesson.

Voice of the People

"The first and a very general conclusion is the recollection of the principle of listening to the voice of the people, a basic law of Socialism," the paper said. "The recent conflicts have thoroughly exposed the fatal effects of departing from this principle," it said, adding that the will of the party to listen to the people had declined.

Meanwhile, a letter from Pope John Paul II, censored by authorities in his former hometown of Krakow, was published in full today by a Warsaw newspaper.

Censors had refused to allow the Krakow Roman Catholic weekly, *Tygodnik Powszechny*, to publish the papal letter, received Aug. 21 by the Polish primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

But the complete text appeared today on the front page of the pro-government Catholic daily, *Slowo Powszechnie*. The pope wrote that he was praying for Poland's struggle.

Egypt Suspends Meat Sales in Bid To Reduce Price

CAIRO, Sept. 3 (NYT) — In an attempt to control soaring meat prices, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has declared a one-month ban on the sale of locally slaughtered meat.

His government's intention is to lift the ban at the end of September and flood the market, in hopes that this will drive down meat prices that now average \$2.30 a pound, a prohibitive cost for most Egyptian families. The ban was imposed Monday.

In a middle-class market in central Cairo, few seemed to believe that the new decree will lower prices or solve the periodic problem of meat shortages. Shopkeepers said it may even have the opposite effect, raising prices not only of meat, but also of chicken, fish, and eggs.

Their predictions illustrate the chronic problem of Mr. Sadat's economic policies. Whenever the government attempts to alter the price of goods by changing supply, the black market lessens or even neutralizes the effect of the new measures.

In almost every government-controlled sector the black market flourishes in Egypt, meeting consumer needs for everything from currency to construction materials to foodstuffs.

U.S. Pilot Dies in Crash

SCHWABISCH HALL, West Germany, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — The pilot of a U.S. Air Force Phantom F-4E fighter plane was killed today when the plane crashed into woodland near this town in southern West Germany. The plane was taking part in NATO maneuvers, a U.S. Air Force spokesman said.

gle for social justice and the preservation of its inviolable rights to its own life and development.

[The Soviet bloc has granted a major loan to Poland in an apparent effort to stabilize the country's ailing economy after weeks of labor turmoil, UPI reported.]

The news agency PAP said the Soviet Union has issued a hard-currency loan for purchase of vital raw materials for the country's light chemical and steel industries. Poland is \$2 billion in the red and has suffered major setbacks due to poor planning and mismanagement, experts say.

New Tass Charges

MOSCOW, Sept. 3 (AP) — Tass charged anew today that "anti-Socialist forces" in Poland are incessantly continuing their subversive activity.

The report followed the theme that the controlled Soviet media has adopted since the Polish government agreed to permit independent trade unions. The Soviet press has given no details of the settlement, focusing instead on alleged internal and external threats to Poland's Socialist system.

Tass said that while Polish workers were returning to work, "forces hostile to Poland strive to aggravate the negative processes" and to undermine Poland's ties with the Soviet Union.

Poles Wary Over Clergy

(Continued from Page 1)

and heard confessions within the shipyard grounds — a ranking party official described it yesterday as highly responsible from the government's point of view. He said no one sought the cardinal's ear, or offered him or the church anything in exchange for what was regarded as its moderating attempts.

Another official, however, took a different position, perhaps with the goal of discrediting the church. He said it was undeniable that it attempted to help the government in resolving the crisis and that as a result, there would be "a bill coming due soon."

Among the issues he referred to was the question of the church's legal status in Poland, a continuing issue of contention. Under Polish law, the church does not legally hold title to its property and it has long sought return to its prewar status where it was in control of its physical holdings.

Mr. Wojcik, who said he believed the discussion about the cardinal's speech would quickly disappear, felt it was unlikely that the church would concentrate on its own welfare during the coming month, and would instead give priority to the social and economic developments contained in the Gdansk accord.

Asked about discussion among Poles of whether the church could become an ally of the regime in trying to slow the pace of liberalization, Mr. Wojcik replied: "Such talk has no historical basis in this country, where the church traditionally has played a different role than in other places — I refer to Spain and Portugal, for example — concerning people's basic aspirations."

West German Court Sentences 2 Spies

DUESSELDORF, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — A former secretary at the Bonn headquarters of West Germany's opposition Christian Democratic Union and her husband were sentenced by a Düsseldorf court yesterday to jail terms of 22 months and four years respectively for spying for East Germany.

Ursula Hoefs, 36, who had been in pretrial custody since March of last year, was set free immediately. But 42-year-old Jürgen Hoefs, whose real name was given as Siegfried Gaebler, will serve the remainder of his term.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Zimbabwe Cuts Relations With South

SALISBURY, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Zimbabwe announced today that it had severed diplomatic relations with South Africa but would trade missions in Johannesburg.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Zimbabwe's diplomatic relations with South Africa had been severed and that in Pretoria and Cape Town had been closed this afternoon.

The break had been expected after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe came to power in newly independent Zimbabwe and joined the states in the quest for an end to white minority rule in South Africa, which was the only country to maintain diplomatic ties with Rhodesia during the closing stages of its seven-year guerrilla war.

Heavy Fighting Is Reported in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have engaged in heavy fighting with rebels in widespread areas in recent weeks, Western diplomatic sources said today.

Soviet aircraft bombed the Western city of Herat, and reported in the southern province of Kandahar, the source highway running east from Kabul to Jalalabad has been opened radically from Aug. 18, and parts of the road were destroyed the last week of August, the sources reported.

The sources said heavy Soviet air transport activity was seen during this period flying between Kabul and a south and southwest of the capital. Fresh fighting was reported Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul, the sources said.

Boulogne Fishermen Schedule Vote on

BOULOGNE, France, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — After meeting to hear government proposals, trawler crews based at this city decided to vote Friday whether to end their six-week strike with an intermittent blockade of French ports, union spokesmen said.

Representatives from the fishermen's two main unions said they estimated 4,000 trawlermen would vote on government proposals during a mediation commission meeting yesterday. The stipulate that the unions and the commercial trawler owners negotiations on manning levels before Oct. 1. Work would not immediately.

The trawlermen went on strike July 27 after shipowners said that crews would be cut from 22 men to 18, and salaries reduced to offset rising fuel costs. The mediation meeting was not involve France's estimated 20,000 independent fishermen, to reach an agreement in separate negotiations in Paris yesterday.

Carter Sends Stern Letter to S. Korean

SEOUL, Sept. 3 (UPI) — South Korea's new president, Chun Doo Hwan, received a stern letter from President Carter today in concern over political repression.

The letter was delivered to Gen. Chun when U.S. Ambassador C. Douglas Clapp met with the head of state for one hour at the official presidential mansion. A spokesman for the House of Representatives said the letter was "toughly worded."

However, reports from Washington have described the "toughly worded" expression of Mr. Carter's hopes that Gen. Chun's repressive policies and liberalize Korean society and practice.

Priests Back Church Remarriage of Catholics

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP) — Divorced Roman Catholics who have remarried in church and receive the sacraments, a panel proposing a fundamental change of laws governing the church's Catholic churchmen said today that the issue is pressing because growing numbers of divorced and remarried Catholics are a parish priest's.

The proposal for a change was drafted by a dozen priests the standing committee of the National Conference of Priests of England and Wales. A church spokesman said that the panel was asked to propose a change of laws governing the church's Catholic churchmen said today that the issue is pressing because growing numbers of divorced and remarried Catholics are a parish priest's.

Israel, Egypt Will Resume Palestine Autonomy Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the only people who can make them are the guys at the top."

He said the leaders agreed to a summit conference at a mutually convenient time and "it's hard to imagine it being convenient for the president before the elections."

Referring to Mr. Linowitz' mission, this official said the agreement to resume autonomy negotiations is "probably more than anyone expected you would get out of this one trip."

Asked whether the administration considers today's developments to be a breakthrough, a State Department spokesman said it would be a mistake to judge their importance. But he said the administration has "great hopes" for the peace process has had from the beginning.

Tel Aviv Talks

During the talks in Mr. Begin ruled out any of Israel's hold on a Jerusalem and said he accepted Mr. Sadat's proposal for a summit meeting. Mr. Sadat broke off a locked autonomy talks after Israeli parliament adopted late July formally declared Jerusalem the eternal, capital of the Jewish state, but then suggested that he and Mr. Carter meet in U.S. presidential election.

The goal of the negotiation plan for self-rule for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, which was captured in the 1967 war with East Jerusalem. But it rejects the Arab contention that Jerusalem is part of the Bank, saying that it is and reunited Israel's ancient and it is going to stay that way.

Synanon Leader Fined, Banned From His Group

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (UPI) — Synanon founder Charles Dederich, who pleaded no contest along with two followers to charges they conspired to kill an attorney by putting a rattlesnake in his mailbox, was placed on five years' probation today and fined \$10,000.

Superior Court Judge William Hogoboom also ordered Mr. Dederich, 67, to make restitution to attorney Paul Morantz for all medical expenses incurred after he was bitten by the snake when he reached for his mail at his Pacific Palisades home in October, 1978.

As a condition of his probation, the judge also ordered Mr. Dederich to "cease any connection" with the drug and alcohol rehabilitation group.

"He did save countless numbers from hopeless drug addiction and alcohol addiction," the judge said. "But I think the evidence is overwhelming that there has been physical harassment inflicted on those in the organization who wanted to dissent from its leaders. I'm very sorry that what started out as an excellent therapy program degenerated."

Judge Hogoboom ordered Mr. Dederich's two co-defendants — Lance Kenton, 22, son of the late band leader Stan Kenton, and Joseph Musico, 30 — to undergo diagnostic tests and return to his court for sentencing Nov. 3.

Yemeni Chiefs End Conciliation Talks

ADEN, Southern Yemen, Sept. 3 (AP) — President Ali Nasser Mohammed returned here yesterday after a 24-hour visit to Yemen, where he met with President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the Gulf news agency reported.

A joint communique said that the two presidents, who met in Taiz, discussed the Arab situation and efforts to close Arab ranks. They also reviewed achievements on unity between Southern Yemen and Yemen, and declared their determination to continue such efforts, the communique said.

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France Bans Rightist Group For Violent

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP) — France today ordered the dissolution of a tiny paramilitary organization of extreme right Federation d'Action National Européenne (FANE).

A government spokesman quoted the interior minister Christian Bonnet, as saying that "violent demonstrations were organized by this in men, one of whose explicit aims is the installation of a Nazi regime."

Mr. Bonnet said FANE's "paramilitary organization and incitement of discrimination" allowed its solution under a 1972 law.

FANE's president, Fredrickson, said last night that the organization "about 60 militants in and 200 in the rest of the country."

IN MEMORY OF THE SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN AND ALL COMPATRIOTS WHO HAVE FALLEN VICTIM OF A BARBARIC REGIME

Forty days ago, when he left us, at a time when the upheavals of our tortured land were answered by his own terrible sufferings, the Shahanshah closed his eyes to the world thinking of nothing but the calvary endured by his beloved country and people fallen prey to the most reactionary tyranny of its history.

He died heart-broken grieving the systematic destruction of the modern Iran he built against all odds and with the help of millions of dedicated Iranians despite intrigues of both foreign and internal nature. He believed that the triumph of Iran did rest in its high degree of success against the scourge of ignorance, poverty, disease and social injustices. He believed in the richness of Iran's historical and cultural heritage, its traditional values, its plans and aspirations for the future. He propelled Iran into the modern era and had it assume a central, responsible and respected place within the community of nations. He saw how Iran could build a brilliant future while keeping the best of its past, attaining an ever higher rate of economic growth and prosperity on as wide a basis as possible. His dream was for Iran to attain a great future and reach for the lofty ideals which have beckoned mankind throughout the ages.

In less than 15 months, a herd of ignorant and destructive mullahs have turned to ashes the painstaking work of a half century of modernization. Closing out schools, universities and factories, reducing to unemployment millions of workers, sending women back to their state of inferiority, replacing a modern judiciary system by a masquerade of so-called Islamic justice, surrendering the country to terrorism, sowing and spreading dissension amongst Iranians, muzzling all opposition, closing down newspapers and burning libraries, destroying artwork and censoring public opinion, murdering thousands of Iranians, napalm bombing Kurdish villages, stifling all minorities, these grave-diggers surging from dark abysses of Medieval nights have left Iran in ruins leading it to the bursting point.

But 40 days ago, my brother, the Shahanshah, in his ultimate message called for Iranians not to despair. For as said the Persian poet, Hafez, "There are no roads without end". The obscurity casting its gloom over our beloved land cannot last forever; and as light will prevail again so will a prosperous Iran on sound and strong foundations. Iran has a great reservoir of intelligence and good sense which, even the fanatic bigots and their henchmen at their worst, cannot drain. We can already witness the strong awakening of our compatriots emerging from the darkness in which they have been thrown by crazed fanatics. Each passing day makes them more aware of the horrors forced upon their fatherland by a horde of zealots backed by a new lumpen proletariat. Inevitably, they compare the chaos and shallow emptiness of the present to the great achievements of a recent past. The time is at hand when they will rise as a single force to implacably chase away the enemies of Iran. Then as wrote Hafez, "The humble house of sorrow will become a garden of hope—do not despair."

Arise, O champions of the wounded heart of Iran, for the days of darkness are at an end. Help raise high the holy flag of the recovered land of Iran, only then the soul of your King and all those, known and unknown, who have fallen victim of a barbaric regime will rest in peace.

ACHRAF PAHLAVI

12 Avenue Montaigne,
75008 Paris, France.

May Aid Person's Campaign

et to Vote
al Subsidy

in Weaver Jr.

ON, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Staff of the Federal Election Commission has concluded that the independent presidential campaign of Ronald Reagan is not eligible for independent presidential subsidies, which refused such assistance for the independent presidential campaign.

Reagan, who refused such assistance for the independent presidential campaign, is scheduled to appear at a federal court rule issue is expected to be decided by the end of the year.

of the most recent presidential election, Reagan's hard-core supporters are expected to be a major factor in the election and in the borrowing of money.

ty candidates, President Ronald Reagan has received \$29.4 million in federal subsidies for his campaign.

tion before the ad the courts and his hard-core supporters are expected to be a major factor in the election and in the borrowing of money.

Reported
irrender

Sept. 3 (AP) — The leader of the American Revolution, George Washington, is reported to have been a member of the Sons of Liberty.

said, however, that as negotiated a surrender before and has been a member of the Sons of Liberty.

ive Group
cket in U.S.

TO, Calif., Sept. 3 — A conservative American Party has named a candidate for president and a vice-presidential pick at a convention here.

56, is a former congressman from Alabama in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Rightists Are Said to Oppose Moderates

Salvador Officers Reportedly Split

VADOR, Sept. 3 — A attempted palace coup by military officers and moderate officials in Salvador yesterday failed, with the military loyal to both sides.

plomatic sources in the Central American region, were nearly dead in political Jan. 1, as a crisis military but added that it would erupt in warfare.

d that the crisis pitted Col. Majano, a member of the junta and lead against junta members Gutierrez and the Col. Jose Garcia, conservatives.

Officers close to Col. Majano put their barracks on an



ON THE LINE — Led by Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca, Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan leaves an assembly line at an auto plant in Detroit, where he had lunch with workers yesterday. Mr. Reagan promised to try to ease unemployment in the industry.

Past Remarks May Haunt Him

Reagan Closets Replete With Skeletons

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (WP) — At one time or another, Ronald Reagan has said the following:

• "The men arrested for the Watergate break-in in 1973 should not be regarded as criminals because they are not criminals at heart." (May, 1973.) Also, "Espionage is not considered dishonorable in political campaigns." (August, 1974.)

• "I don't think anyone would cheerfully want to use atomic weapons [in Vietnam].... But the enemy.... should go to bed every night being afraid that we might.... We should win a victory as quickly as possible. I'd like to see the end in 24 hours if it could be done." (July, 1967.)

• "I've already spoken about the anti-nuclear-power people and the fact that they're being manipulated by forces sympathetic to the Soviet Union." (July, 1973.)

• "Fascism was really the basis for the New Deal." (May, 1976.)

For connoisseurs of skeletons in the closet, Mr. Reagan has left thousands of closets to search through. As the above suggest, the search may prove rewarding to Mr. Reagan's opponents this year.

Mr. Reagan is an unusual figure in U.S. politics. Probably not since Adlai Stevenson has there been a major party candidate for president who has taken as personal and original an approach to public policy issues.

Mr. Reagan obviously enjoys producing glib formulations like those mentioned. With the help of writers who have long helped him produce radio broadcasts, newspaper columns and speeches, Mr. Reagan has established himself as a political wordsmith.

It is difficult to know the ultimate significance of Mr. Reagan's comments. For years friends and associates have dismissed the former governor's more extreme rhetoric, insisting that he should be judged by his actions, particularly as a relatively pragmatic governor of California, not by his words.

But in modern presidential politics, words tell. President Carter's remarks in 1976 on ethnic purity and on hushing in his heart gave him some uncomfortable moments. A boner from Gerald Ford's unilateral liberating the Eastern Bloc from Soviet domination may have cost him the White House.

The Carter campaign has been culling through old Reaganisms for months. An aide to the president's campaign, Martin Franks, has prepared an extensive list of old Reagan statements that he says will be used to brief the president for campaign debates, provide cannon fodder for anti-Reagan commercials and contribute to speeches by Vice President Mondale and others.

Easy Task

Locating statements by Mr. Reagan that could alienate some groups of voters in 1980 is relatively simple, because Mr. Reagan has rarely had anything to hide. One small book published for his 1976 presidential campaign, "Ronald Reagan's Call to Action," contains a good sampling of the kinds of statements and themes that could land him in political difficulties this fall.

On many issues there is a long-term consistency to Mr. Reagan's remarks. For example, the candi-

date caused a flap last month with his declaration that the Vietnam war was a noble cause that the United States was afraid to win, but this is an old Reagan position.

In that 1976 book, whose authorship is attributed to "Ronald Reagan with Charles D. Hobbs," a writer who organized Reagan quotations and interspersed them with commentary, Mr. Reagan said:

"I think we were right to be involved in Vietnam.... The plain truth of the matter is that we were there to counter the menace of the Communists for world conquest, and it's a lot easier and safer to counter it 8,000 miles away than to wait until they land in Long Beach...."

"The Communist master plan, as we know it from published reports, from intelligence sources and from our own painful experience, is to isolate free nations one by one, stimulating and supplying revolutions without endangering their own troops.... I don't think the people of the United States would be so ashamed of the Vietnam War if they understood the Communists' plans: I think they'd be just plain mad. But they'll only understand when the government acknowledges, officially and with supporting facts, that there is a Communist plan for world conquest, and that its final step is to conquer the United States...."

Mr. Reagan has talked many times about using U.S. forces in symbolic demonstrations of U.S. interests in far-flung places. He has specifically discussed a possible need for U.S. forces in Portugal, Zimbabwe when it was Rhodesia, Panama and Angola, and for a blockade of Cuba to counter the invasion of Afghanistan, among others.

Fascism and New Deal

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., electrified the Democratic National Convention last month by quoting Mr. Reagan's view that "Fascism was really the basis for the New Deal." Mr. Reagan said precisely those words to the editors of Time magazine in an interview published May 17, 1976. But he has said the same thing at least several times, and reiterated it when questioned at a news conference earlier this month.

According to Mr. Reagan's recent pronouncement, "Anyone who wants to look at the writings of the Brain Trust of the New Deal will find that President Roosevelt's advisers admired the fascist system.... They thought that private ownership with government management and control is the Italian system was the way to go, and that has been evident in all their writings...."

Extensive efforts to find any such references produced no results. According to the definitive scholarly work on U.S. attitudes toward Mussolini's Italy, "Mussolini and Fascism: The View from America," by John P. Diggins, "The published writings of the Brain Trust reveal no evidence of the influence of Italian fascism upon the New Deal...."

Mr. Reagan's message has changed markedly on the economy. This year his economic policy is optimistic, with a promise to cut taxes, create a new boom in the economy, "put America back to work again." In 1976 he was willing to accept unemployment as a necessary evil to fight inflation.

The workers, some of whom had booed when he was introduced, applauded.

Karamanlis in Romania

VIENNA, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Greek President Constantine Karamanlis arrived in Bucharest today for a four-day visit during which he will discuss bilateral and international questions with President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian news agency reported.

unofficial but virtual state of alert" late yesterday and that negotiations over the demand by moderates that order be recalled had reached a "virtual impasse."

Last week there were unconfirmed reports that some rightist military officers wanted to court-martial Col. Majano for complaining that Col. Garcia and not the junta was in control of the armed forces.

On July 1 the moderate officers managed to defeat an Order of Battle similar to the latest one, and in May the officer corps voted 300-193 to strip Col. Majano of any military power in a vote widely denounced as fraudulent.

The latest confrontation erupted at the end of a 24-hour period in which there were 31 political slayings, including 12 leftists the government said it killed in a raid on a guerrilla camp 40 miles southeast of San Salvador.

The sources said that both factions put their barracks on an

Plot Involves Indian Monk, Hypnosis, Gold Buddha, Cremation — and More

U.S. Custody Battle Evolves Into Bizarre Murder Case

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (NYT) — A battle here over the custody of a 79-year-old man has evolved into a bizarre case of alleged murder involving, among other things, the ashes of a dead woman carried in the trunk of a green Cadillac and a missing statue of a gold-covered Buddha.

The setting of the case ranges from the wealthy desert resort community of Palm Springs to the affluent coastal enclave of Malibu, and its cast includes a millionaire Buddhist monk, a former convict who is a drug dealer, and a wealthy physician noted for his skills as a hypnotist, who was arrested recently and charged with the murder of the monk's wife.

According to court documents, the story began in 1975 when Dr. Raymond La Scola, now 63, a well-to-do pediatrician and clinical hypnotist who lives in Malibu, bought a house on Olympic Boulevard in central Los Angeles.

He met the former owners of the home, Ariya Dhamma Thera, now 79, a Buddhist monk born in Bombay, who founded the American Institute of Buddhist Studies here, and his wife, Grace, then 84.

Dr. La Scola and Mr. and Mrs. Thera developed a professional relationship that grew into a personal one. That relationship would become the subject of a bitter custody battle at the Riverside County Courthouse in Indio, near Palm Springs.

\$3-Million Estate

According to testimony, Dr. La Scola offered to hypnotize Mrs. Thera to control her high blood pressure, and this encounter evolved into a friendship that continued after the Theras moved to another home they owned in Palm Springs.

That home, now estimated to be worth \$300,000, was among assets of the couple that have been valued at about \$3 million. Other assets included a large collection of jewelry, as well as what has been described as an exquisite statue of Buddha heavily plated with gold.

According to allegations made in court documents, Dr. La Scola urged the monk and his wife to adopt him, saying that he would look out for them if they became ill and that there were tax advantages to such a move. On Feb. 14, 1979, Dr. La Scola was legally adopted by the couple. Two weeks later, the physician would assert, Mrs. Thera signed a will bequeathing all her property to him.

A few weeks after that, Dr. La Scola moved Mrs. Thera to his home in Malibu where, on July 18, 1979, she died. Dr. La Scola signed the death certificate, citing "congestive heart failure" as the cause. The next day, at his direction, her body was cremated.

Meanwhile, her husband had entered a convalescent home in Santa Monica, south of Malibu, where he stayed until the spring, when he arrived at the Riverside County Courthouse.

An Intimate Student

She is Mary Steele Kaye, a Palm Springs resident in her 50s, who would testify that she had become a student of the Buddhist monk in 1963 and that "an intimate social relationship" had developed.

After hearing of Mrs. Thera's death, Mrs. Kaye said that she began trying to find Mr. Thera. She retained a lawyer, Martin Radoff, who eventually located the monk at the Santa Monica rest home. On May 14 this year, Mrs. Kaye and a friend went to the rest home and took her former teacher away. Five days later the Buddhist monk and Mrs. Kaye were married before a Riverside County commissioner.

Within a few days, Dr. La Scola learned of Mr. Thera's disappearance and the second marriage. He obtained a court order that granted him custody of Mr. Thera. Riverside County deputy marshals tracked down the newly married couple and stopped their car as the new Mrs. Thera tried to flee with the monk, now her husband, hidden on the floor of the back seat.

After this incident, Riverside County authorities initiated an investigation into the conflicting custody claims. Dr. La Scola and the

second Mrs. Thera each contended that the other sought custody of the old monk only because of his fortune. The county obtained a court order appointing it temporary conservator until the issue could be resolved. In the meantime, Mr. Thera was placed in a Riverside County rest home. Hearings on the custody dispute opened in early July in Indio.

Mrs. Thera Murdered?

On July 25, Mr. Radoff, the lawyer for the second Mrs. Thera, got in touch with the Los Angeles County district attorney's office and asserted that the monk's first wife had been murdered by Dr. La Scola.

Mr. Radoff submitted copies of an order authorizing the cremation on which, he alleged, the monk's signature had been forged.

Last month, after an investigation, Dr. La Scola was arrested and charged with the murder of the first Mrs. Thera. He has denied the charge.

In an affidavit submitted by the district attorney's office to obtain a warrant to search Dr. La Scola's property, it is alleged that the first Mrs. Thera's jewelry collection, including the golden Buddha, had disappeared and that Dr. La Scola had been driving around in her green Cadillac sedan with the ashes from her cremation in the trunk.

The affidavit contains a statement from William Schenley, 31, who said he was introduced to Dr. La Scola in 1977 by a Santa Monica police officer who is a close associate of the physician.

Mr. Schenley, who is described in the statement as a "forger and ex-con," alleged that Dr. La Scola readily provided him with prescriptions for narcotics and other drugs that he sold to earn his living. He also alleged that Dr. La Scola was a homosexual who frequently gave illicit drugs or drug prescriptions to former convicts and other men if they consented to have sexual relations with him and that the physician used "drug addiction to control people."

Mr. Schenley also asserted that the physician had told him that he had murdered the first Mrs. Thera by administering a large dose of insulin after first addicting her to a narcotic and then withholding the drug unless she agreed to sign a will leaving all of her property to him.

Dr. La Scola has denied all of the allegations. Twelve proceedings against him are scheduled to begin later this month.

Bonanno Is Found Guilty Of Plot to Hamper Jury

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 (NYT) — Joseph Bonanno, 75, the reputed Mafia figure, was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to interfere with a federal grand jury's investigation of his two sons' business operations, which federal officials have said were part of a "laundering" scheme for untaxed profits of illegal enterprises.

His nephew, Jack DiFilippi, 54, also was found guilty. The decision was announced here after it was filed by Judge William Ingram of U.S. District Court, who heard the case over 14 weeks between April 11 and July 25 in San Jose, Calif.

The defendants waived jury trial. Maximum sentence is five years and \$10,000 fine. No date for sentencing has been set.

For "Joe Bonannas" as he was known at the peak of his influence in New York 20 years ago, it was the first felony conviction of a career that began with gunrunning for Al Capone in Chicago in the 1920s. In 1945 he was fined \$450 on conviction of rent control violations.

Born in Sicily, Bonanno emigrated to the United States. He lived in New York for many years but left after an unusual kidnapping that occurred in front of his Park Avenue apartment house in 1964, the day before he was to appear before a New York grand jury that was investigating the Mafia. He reappeared 19 months later, was charged with conspiracy to impede justice, tried, found not guilty, and moved to Tucson, Ariz., where he said he lived in retirement.

In 1971 his sons, Salvatore (Bill), 46, and Joseph Jr., 33, were convicted of extortion. After they were released on probation, they started businesses in the San Jose area. They were sent back to prison on probation violations in 1978 for giving false financial information on probation reports. A federal investigation of their business activities began. A car dealer in Stockton, Calif., told U.S. agents that they had approached him with a proposition to help them set up a "laundering" scheme using automobile agencies.

Meanwhile, federal and state officials were watching the elder Bonanno closely in Tucson. Arizona narcotics officers overstepped the bounds of legality in their watching, Judge Ingram found in a hearing on evidence before the trial in San Jose. He said they acted "unlawfully and reprehensibly" in making illegal telephone taps and in giving false statements to persuade a court to let them put an electronic beeper on Bonanno's car to help them follow him.

But the FBI telephone taps were legally made, and its collection of trash and garbage from the Bonanno home was legal, Judge Ingram ruled. The evidence was not tainted by the Arizona officers' actions, he held. The trash had notes in it that FBI agents said were the agendas for his talks to others. The talks were from one pay telephone to another.

The government, however, voluntarily returned a manuscript taken from the Bonanno home during the search. It was not within the scope of the stated purpose for which the warrant was issued. The manuscript was titled "My Reign: 1939 to Present." It was described by agents as being a part of Bonanno's memoirs. In congressional hearings and other forums, Bonanno frequently has been described as one of the major Mafia figures. But in his trial, the government never introduced evidence on that subject.

The government's case against Bonanno was that he and DiFilippi had tried to keep a U.S. grand jury from getting evidence about his sons' business operations. When agents searched his Tucson home March 17, 1979, they found evidence that he had contacted grand jury witnesses.

"The record is replete with the language of agreement between the defendants and witnesses," Judge Ingram said.

Michael Sterrett, who prosecuted the case, said: "I am satisfied that justice was done by the decision."

4 Get Jail Terms

HONG KONG, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Four Chinese Oil Ministry officials received prison sentences yesterday for dereliction of duty in an offshore oil rig disaster last November in which 72 persons died, the Chinese news agency reported.

Oil Minister Song Zhenming was fired from his post last month as a result of the scandal surrounding attempts to cover up the reasons for the oil rig's capsizing in Bohai Bay.

The People's Court in the east coast city of Tianjin sentenced Ma Jixiang, director of the Ocean Petroleum Exploration Bureau, to four years in prison. A sentence of three years was given to the bureau's deputy director, Wang Zhaozhu; two years in jail and two years probation to Zhang Dejing, deputy general dispatcher of the bureau, and one year prison and one year probation to Lin Qunzhu, captain of the tow vessel in the accident.

Within a few days, Dr. La Scola learned of Mr. Thera's disappearance and the second marriage. He obtained a court order that granted him custody of Mr. Thera. Riverside County deputy marshals tracked down the newly married couple and stopped their car as the new Mrs. Thera tried to flee with the monk, now her husband, hidden on the floor of the back seat.

After this incident, Riverside County authorities initiated an investigation into the conflicting custody claims. Dr. La Scola and the

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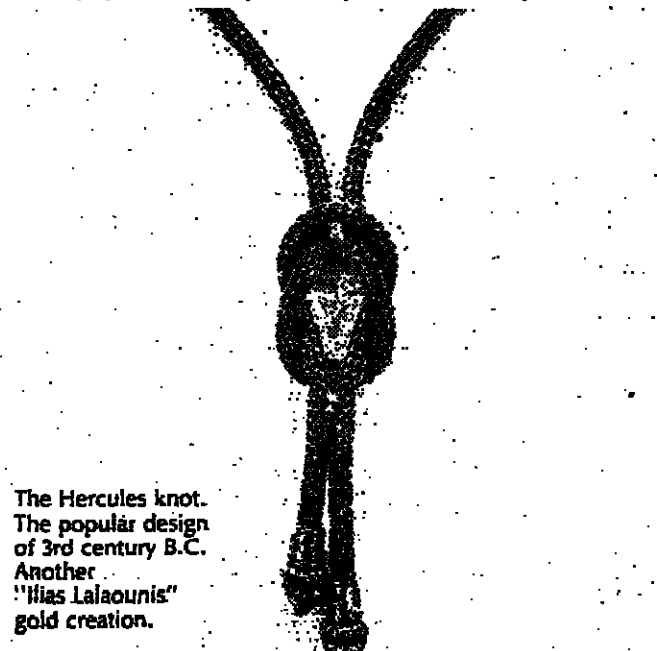
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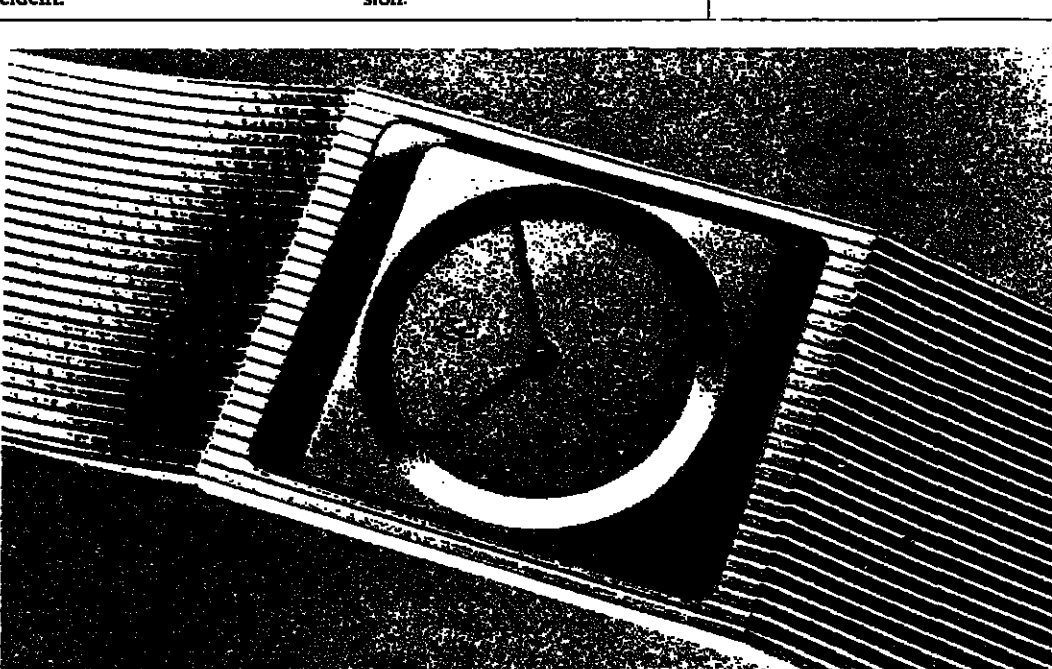
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Syria's Newest Merger

This is not the first time that Syria has considered participating in a merger. Iraq and Egypt were the past partners, but those arrangements ended on the rocks. One trouble, in a union of countries, is that it is virtually impossible to prevent one from becoming more equal than the other. Egypt and Iraq were just too much for Syria, the former because of its vast population and relative sophistication and the latter because of its oil. But Libya with practically no population or sophistication, and less oil than Iraq, may offer the Syrians better prospects, even though it was rejected by Egypt and Tunisia on two previous occasions.

That is not to suggest that there is much likelihood of a long and happy relationship. For one thing, Libya is led by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the mad monk of Pan-Arab Islamic socialism. Even the Libyan leader's friends would agree that he is mercurial, perhaps even erratic. He is also imprecise. It is certainly not clear what kind of a merger with Syria he envisions. What is clear, however, is that despite Col. Qadhafi's unreliability he has something to offer that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad needs. And Mr. Assad has something of value to Col. Qadhafi.

The Syrian regime has been under siege for some time. The Alawite minority that runs the country is under attack by the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, the rival Ba'ath Party factions in Syria and Iraq are in a vir-

tual state of war, the economy is a disaster, part of the army is tied down in Lebanon and the country is more vulnerable to Israeli retaliation in a war since Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel. As a result, Syria has become something of a Soviet dependency, a status President Assad understandably finds disagreeable. Libyan oil money could ease the burden and give Damascus more leverage in its relationship with Moscow.

Col. Qadhafi, of course, has problems, too. His expeditionary forces in Chad, Uganda and Tunisia have been uniformly disgraced. He has driven out the Egyptian technicians who made his country run and he has apparently failed to buy influence on the strategically important Mediterranean island of Malta. A merger with Syria might contribute to his image, both in terms of respectability and his pursuit of Pan-Arab goals, and to the internal stability of his country, which has been threatened in recent months.

Nevertheless, skepticism is richly deserved. Most of the Arab world is not likely to look favorably on the union of two radical states. What's more, they are hundreds of miles apart and have little in common except that they are Arab and their leaders each see something in the other that they can use at the moment. That is not the ideal basis for a happy future.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

An End to Summer Dreams

For a few heady weeks this summer, salvation seemed to be at hand. The presidential candidates swore it; the party platforms guaranteed it. All of America's troubles required only a few swift policy adjustments.

The Russians, resenting their portrayal as variously 10 and 12 feet tall, had apparently sent private assurances to all American leaders that they would again let the United States dash ahead in military preparedness. So by one program or another, give or take \$10 billion, Americans were promised transformation of the power balance into unquestioned American superiority, which would then be ratified in SALT.

The OPEC nations, alternately threatened by Democratic conservation and Republican drilling and mining, were obviously expected to respond by pumping harder at a lower price.

Iran, presumably out of fear of what the Rapid Deployment Force might do to Moslem liberty ports, would be driven to release the hostages soon. And threats to move the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem would surely persuade the PLO to recognize Israel at last.

In the dreams of summer, Republicans even thought that Taiwan could be liberated from China again, just for the asking. And by demanding fairer trade, the Democrats seemed to expect Japan to turn every Toyota into a Chrysler.

It's been a typical election-year summer of self-indulgence—like the summers when Ike vowed to roll back the Iron Curtain, when JFK traded rocks called Quemoy and Matsu for peace with China, when LBJ envisioned phantom Asians doing the work of Americans in Vietnam. Indeed, among recent candidates, only Richard Nixon had the decency to keep his summer fantasy, a plan to end the war, a secret.

Normally, in such seasons, oratory supplants policy, and the cheapest words are offered as responses to the gravest predicaments. Until Labor Day. For voters, if not always for candidates, Monday marked the start of a new season. Reality beckons; there's a choice to be made.

In the real autumnal world, Russians grow to only about 5 feet 9 inches, barely tall enough to see beyond China, Afghanistan and Poland. But being human, they also refuse to let the United States regain military superiority over them. They insist on equal power and equal meddling rights around the globe. How, then, is the unending competition with them to be managed? Where is the leader who will explain that Americans will win some rounds, and lose some, without risking the end of the world? Who can lead in containing the arms race even while containing aggression?

In the real autumnal world, Americans finally need to be told the true cost of energy, in lost national wealth, personal income and diplomatic influence. There will be no allies worthy of the name if Americans keep burning gasoline that costs less than half the price that Europeans and Japanese are made to pay. There will be no economic revival for the United States so long as all of its exports and much of its capital are being hooked in Arabian markets.

A mature America is ready to hear that being No. 1 in weaponry, and energy, and food, and political freedoms is no guarantee of either survival or prosperity. The MX missile will not win the arms race. The sun will not soon replace Saudi Arabia. The farm cannot be the only productive U.S. enterprise. Talent and freedom do not by themselves assure the creative organization of a society.

And even wisely harnessed, U.S. power and influence will never again be great enough to organize the world. Germans will accommodate to business with the Russians and Japanese will bow before Arabs as long as their survival depend on it. Peace in the West Bank will not repair Lebanon, secure the Saudi throne or depose the ayatollahs. In the dreams of an electoral summer, U.S. resources and resourcefulness are made to appear supreme. By autumn, they promise not salvation, only opportunity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Co-Masters in Poland

The Russians can use the fact that \$120,000 has been provided by U.S., British and French unions to support the Polish strikers to their advantage if it ever seems likely that Gierk is losing control of the situation.

Gierk's freeing of dissidents may answer one of the more persistent demands of the Polish people for more political freedom, but it also has the potential of encouraging more vocal dissent, spurred on by the heavy scent of victory. One of the strike leaders has said that the workers are now the co-masters of the country. The Kremlin masters are hardly likely to encourage the propagation of such a subversive message from the proletariat.

—New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

Every decent person in this country is absolutely on the Poles' side... But decent people can have misgivings which ought in all honesty to be expressed. Let us... ponder carefully what the strikers appear to have won from the regime. Independent trade unions, freedom of speech and publication

and opinion, abolition of the censorship, access to truthful information and the rest. Is there any one of these rights which, in full operation, is compatible with the stability or even survival of the present Polish tyranny? Independent trade unions, forever agitating for material rewards which that tyranny is far too incompetent, doctrinaire and impoverished to provide?

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

South Korea's Regime

Is the new regime in South Korea just another objectionable dictatorship? Not necessarily. South Korea's pronounced Confucian tradition tends to predispose the country to an authoritarian form of government rather than to democracy on Atlantic lines. And Chun is said to have an almost puritanical determination to achieve better social conditions. On the other hand, his seizure of power was brutal and bloody, and he is treating his democratic opponents even more ruthlessly than his predecessor did.

—Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

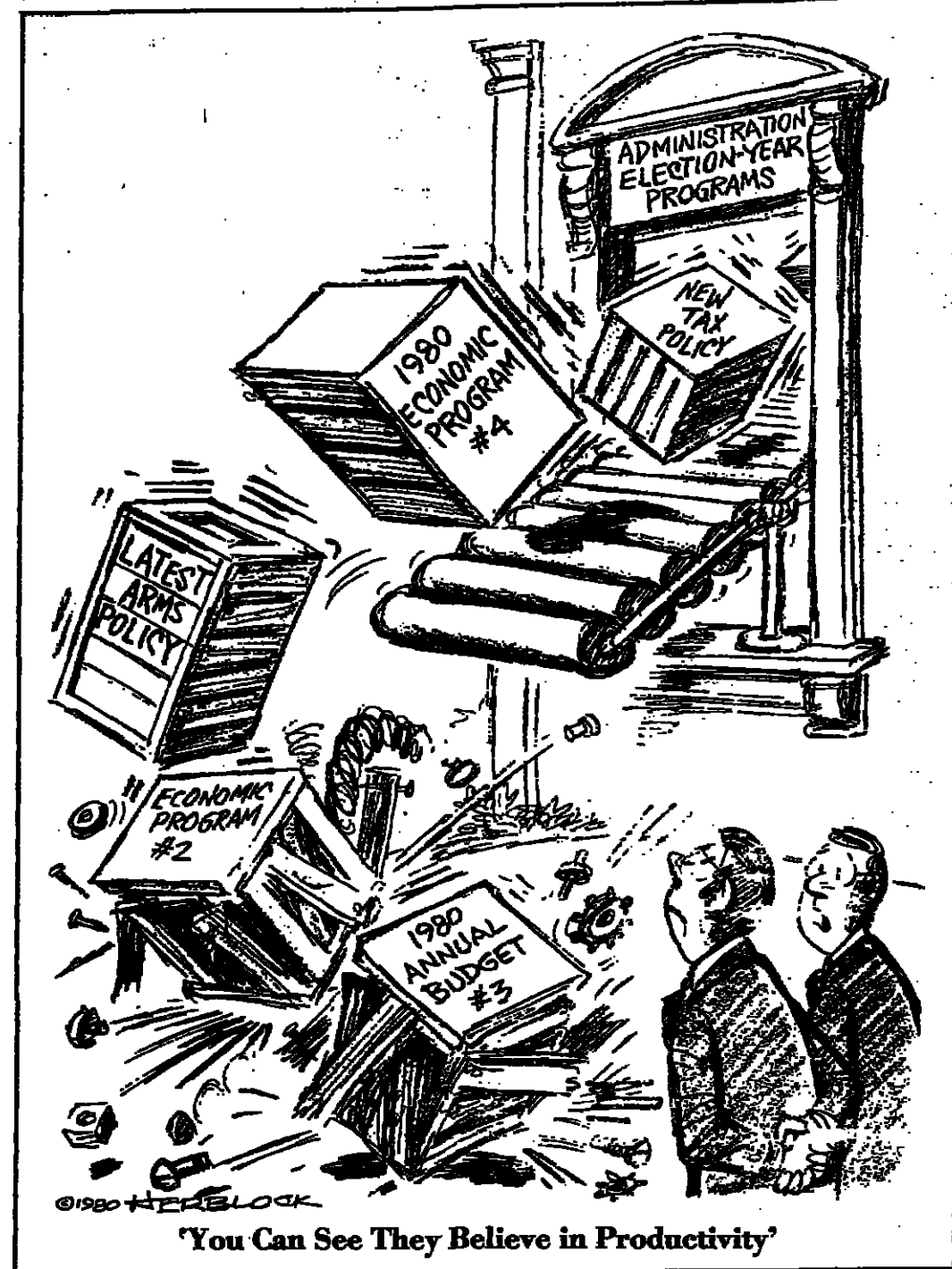
September 4, 1905

NEW YORK — Today's summary of American press opinion includes the view of the Herald that: "The talk of Japan having made a great sacrifice in meeting Russia's ultimatum of no indemnity is inconsiderate; Japan could scarcely expect to retain substantial fruits of her victories and have the cost of winning them paid into the bargain." The American editorial points the moral thus: "Having adopted European science and the European art of war, having established herself as a world power, Japan should now purge her commercial practices, do away with her child labor, wear her honors with becoming modesty and not whine about having been cheated out of the fruits of her victory."

Fifty Years Ago

September 4, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Tuberculosis is undeniably less a plague today than a generation ago, but still takes too large a toll of useful youth. The average medical attitude toward the disease has fallen, according to Dr. Stephen Maher of Yale University, into unjustifiable hopelessness. Much has been accomplished in preventing and curing tuberculosis by improved health regimen for both victims and general public, but without much success in finding a fundamental cure. There is need to sound a call for renewed fundamental research; a need to abandon the manifest defeatist attitude that the disease must be with us always and that all we can do is to minimize its harm."



'The Littlest Defector' and Parental Rights

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The case of Walter Polowchak, "the littlest defector," dramatizes the difficulties, logical and political, that occur when people do not take seriously the radical evil of totalitarian states. Americans who oppose Walter's plea for political asylum are disregarding the premise of the United States, or the manifest nature of the Soviet Union, or both.

Eight months ago Walter, 12, and his family emigrated from the Soviet Union to Chicago. The father is unhappy and wants to return with his wife and Walter, and another son, 6. His daughter, 17, has her own visa and has no intention of leaving the United States. She and Walter are staying with relatives in Chicago, pending disposition of Walter's case.

People opposed to the Illinois court's intervention say the case is "political." Usually that adjective is used to imply that there are no legal standards to control judgment, or that the Constitution commits disposition of such matters to another branch of government. Whatever constitutional problem, if any, lurks here, most of those who complain that Walter's case is "political" seem to mean something else.

They seem to mean only that if Walter were resisting return to, say, Denmark rather than to a closed, totalitarian society, the court probably would not have given Walter a hearing. To which, the answer is: Of course, justice cannot be done here without taking cognizance of the two regimes, under one of which Walter will live.

Many who oppose granting asylum say Walter is not "mature enough" to choose freedom above family. And they stress American respect for parental authority.

But the fundamental question pertains to claims that are being made to rights that are not contingent upon maturity: Should Walter's parents have the right to choose for him a future in which the possibility of freedom is foreclosed? A nation that asserts that fundamental rights are "inalienable" should not spurn the pleas of a boy whose parents are asserting a right to alienate his fundamental rights, permanently.

No serious person believes parents should exercise absolute sovereignty over their children. U.S. law impinges upon parental authority reluctantly and not always wisely, but impinges it must. Until the middle of the 19th century, children were simply property of their parents. Restrictions on child labor were resisted in the name of parental sovereignty. Today, while insisting on the primary role of parents in rearing children, U.S. law requires parents to provide children with specified levels of schooling; it sets varying limits on parents' discretion in denying various sorts of medical treatment; in cases of abuse or neglect, it can deprive parents of custody of their children.

It is odd to argue, as Walter's opponents must, that as long as his parents are in America, the law can compel them to treat, or refrain from treating, him in various ways, yet the law is deaf, dumb and paralyzed if they choose to confine him, against his pleas, forever in a society the horrors of which have been amply documented.

It is irrational to argue that U.S. law can take Walter from his parents if they abuse him here, but cannot prevent them from turning him over to an abusive state that tries to stifle the spirits of all its captive subjects and physically threatens those who will not be suited.

It is bizarre to argue that U.S. law should protect Walter from working in a U.S. factory, but should not interfere with his being sent, against his will, to a society in which the Gulag awaits the recalcitrant.

©1980, The Washington Post.

Washington's Fashoda Complex

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Somalia held a fascination for President Carter and his advisers, Zbigniew Brzezinski, even before the Gulf and the urgent need for new bases became major foreign policy issues, but all along they have been playing with fire.

The new agreement to secure the use of the old Soviet base of Berbera on the Somali coast, in return for a supply of U.S. arms to Somalia, is merely the latest move in what Brzezinski himself once described as the modern equivalent of Fashoda. Fashoda, Brzezinski told Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker, was where the British and French confronted each other in 1898 during their attempt to win control of the upper Nile. Fashoda, he said, was a warning of the type of Soviet-American clashes to come, "sporadic violence, in the context of a premium on pre-emption, may have a suction effect on U.S. and Russian intervention forces resulting in some unprecedented confrontations."

Brzezinski made this analogy at the height of the administration's great internal battle on policy toward the Horn of Africa in early 1978. He was then attempting to dissuade the president to support the Somalis if they were invaded by Ethiopia with Cuban and Russian support. A naval task force was one of his more dangerous ideas.

Although Brzezinski did not get his naval force, U.S. policy made a number of serious mistakes in the Horn which the Berbera decision will only compound. It's worth a few lines to trace them through.

It all began with the coup which overthrew Haile Selassie, the emperor of Ethiopia, in 1974. The Soviet Union, at first, kept its distance. However, when the Ethiopian revolution moved rapidly left in early 1977, the Russians could not miss an opportunity. They thought that under the umbrella of revolutionary dogma they could work both sides of the street: keep the base in Berbera and get closely involved in supporting the Ethiopians. They miscalculated the depth of Somali-Ethiopian antagonism. Every step toward Ethiopia took them a step away from Somalia.

In this situation the United States could not resist playing "Fashoda" even if it meant putting some deeply held international principles to one side. The United States began to talk to Somalia about arms sales although it was aware that the Somalis were sup-

porting rebel groups in the Ogaden province of Ethiopia, contrary to the longstanding U.S.-endorsed policy of the Organization of African Unity to respect "colonial boundaries."

Even when Somali regulars went into the Ogaden in late July, 1977, the United States was slow to respond. Although it informed the Somali government that it was suspending its agreement in principle to supply arms, it was more than a month before it publicly condemned the Somali action.

Spinning

By then the situation was spinning out of control. The war in the Ogaden heated up. Cubans came into Ethiopia in November in large numbers, backed by Soviet military supplies, and it looked for a moment as though not only might the Cuban-Ethiopian force sweep the Ogaden clear of Somalis but also that they might burst into Somalia itself. The United States threatened to shelve the SALT negotiations if this happened. And Brzezinski argued for his naval force. As it turned out the Ethiopians, their purpose achieved, stopped at the border and the situation rapidly cooled.

The whole sequence of events, if it proved anything, showed the weakness of the U.S. involvement with Somalia. It put U.S. prestige behind a cause that was irrelevant to U.S. interests. The United States got drawn into an old ethnic dispute that the Russians and Cubans were better placed to exploit, since international law was clearly on the Ethiopian side. The only positive outcome was the Russians' loss of Berbera. Since, however, they also had a more useful base in Aden, this was not then critical.

China's 'Open Door' And the U.S. Case

By John B. Oakes

SHENYANG, Manchuria — If you believe the prevailing mythology, at the end of World War II Stalin and no one else liberated Manchuria from the Japanese, who had held it as a virtual colony since the early 30s.

Somehow, it is universally overlooked here in Manchuria that Stalin entered the Pacific war after the Japanese had already been decisively defeated and only a week before their final surrender. No one here, in this major industrial center that used to be known as Mukden, seems ever to have heard of any American connection with freeing Manchuria from the Japanese. But no one is allowed to forget the close American connection with the hated Chinese Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek. Even this summer, Stalin's picture still was everywhere, on major public squares as the Russian Syn the best of American soldiers. The one American not circled in China today "The Vicious Circle" seamy junk-film about lesbianism and murder with low-budget U.S. TV not much higher caliber, "Circus of Dreams" is now a mass of Chinese their practically only taste of popular culture in mo generation.

"After all," apologists claim, a U.S. diplomat isn't in this for and is willing to let what they are willing to for an international film the Chinese authorities down eight of the 10. American entries, some of them. The only one would accept were "The Lion and the Snow White" and "Snow White" ed States has opened a library, but few receive the special permits their government needs in."

Rehabilitation

Many Chinese even now believe that "Stalin was 30 percent wrong but 70 percent right." Many, too, express warm regard for the Soviet people, as distinct from their leadership. It is not too fanciful to think that with another turn of the wheel, the Sino-Soviet hostility of today could be reversed tomorrow — as it has been in the past — if pragmatic necessity demanded.

Chairman Mao and the Gang of

Four, who succeeded in er could do no wrong today they are savagely everything that has China in recent years ago, in this city and country, all activities zens solemnly gather public TV sets to oba bilitation in Peking of Shaoh. He was the he who not so many years been purged by Mao nounced as "renegade scab."

Since United States of China 20 months a has turned the pro switch on and off in his The Chinese are interest ed in U.S. technology an rial expertise in almost e But they obviously are ated, with such occasi Sions as the Boston Syn the best of American sol The one American not circled in China today "The Vicious Circle" seamy junk-film about lesbianism and murder with low-budget U.S. TV not much higher caliber, "Circus of Dreams" is now a mass of Chinese their practically only taste of popular culture in mo generation.

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At one foreign language store here, the only one visible — apart from dious scientific manuals titled "The Evil Chiang Aided by American Imp A textbook used in a English class informs Ch dents and teachers what tific survey "has found" ally served breakfast in a.m. by her cowed husb then rushes off to his make more money than b friends while his wife i bords gossiping and bridge.

"There's no doubt the last few months, Chinese dom has drawn back t much more forthcoming they showed immediately ognition," comments on formation official who l through it all.

Reversal

This doesn't mean that these have suddenly swi anti-Americanism as they switched from pro-vietnam. It does mean that reopening of China to if Peking's leadership feels sary to reaffirm the tr Chinese belief in the inter al cultures to their own point they can make ne painlessly with such sim ons of our own making as cious Dream."

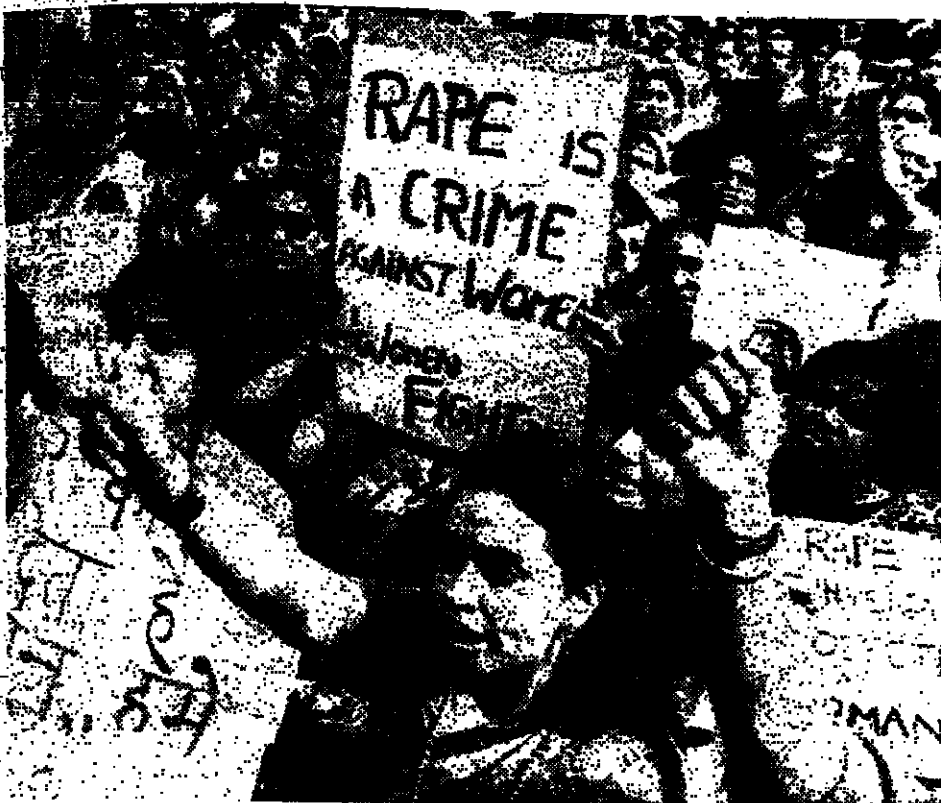
China has far more to the United States in ted and expertise than it can return. In a strange reversi tory, it is the Chinese who pursuing their own special Open Door policy, to take what they want and need clearly in America's interest operate — within limits.

In doing so, however, the reason to throw ourselves into China's arms, not as sador Leonard Woodcock, to try to stifle U.S. political criticism of the status of United States it with Taiwan for fear of of the People's Republic. The reason to build up China's strength as it would like u or to distance ourselves from tional allies or threaten the Union. As we try to develop ally advantageous relat with the People's Republic, no necessity to overlay the ing "China card."

John B. Oakes is former sta tor of The New York Times.

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en activists staged a protest in New Delhi last month over law on rape and sexual attitudes.

Women Activists See Some Progress

Controversy Over Rape Law Stirs India

After Marshall
HI, Sept. 3 (LAT) —
the Indian govern-
ment to stem the num-
ber of assaults on women
to a major controversy
public argument itself
as a victory by
the activists.

Nonetheless, Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh has proposed legislation that would provide for a minimum prison sentence of 10 years for any policeman convicted of rape and place the burden of proof on the accused rather than on the woman as under present law. The maximum penalty would be life in prison.

Mr. Singh presented his bill not long after about 2,500 people were arrested here for taking part in a demonstration brought on by a rape case involving policemen in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Earlier, the minister of information, Vasant Sathe, had complained at a women's conference that accounts of rape involving policemen were being exaggerated.

As a consequence, Mr. Sathe said, police morale has suffered.

Gandhi, which was swept into office with a mandate to restore law and order, the publicity is embarrassing.

In an effort to discourage the press from such exaggeration, the government has ordered state police chiefs to bring charges against newsmen who engage in "deliberate publication of mischievous reports on the subject."

Advance Seen

For India's fledgling women's rights movement, the government's response to the problem is disappointing. Yet the attention to rape — in a society in which women are often rated below livestock — is considered a major advance.

There is no epidemic of rapes going on, it is just that for the first time they are being reported, and that is a big change," said Vena Dua, a Delhi University sociologist.

The issue has also focused attention on the wider plight of Indian women, who have a difficult life even in comparison with women in other developing countries.

In India, infant mortality is higher among females than it is among males and life expectancy is lower. In educational opportunity, and consequently in literacy, women trail far behind men. And at all but the upper echelons of Indian society, job opportunities are extremely limited.

Legal Equality

Although women's equality is written into the Indian constitution, only 25 percent of the people who work for the central government, the country's largest single employer, are women. Further, the percentage of women employees throughout the economy is steadily declining.

"Modern technology has led to an increase in the level of knowledge and skills required for most jobs," economist Sarthi Acharya said. "Because women aren't equipped with these skills, they lose out."

Employers shy away from hiring women because of laws aimed at protecting them, such as restrictions on shift work and the weight of objects that women can lift. Also, with nearly 20 million unemployed, there is a sizable pool of available men.

When women do get jobs, the pay is often a fraction of what a man gets for doing the same work.

"It's only when you get to a certain salary level that it even out," said Rhada Khurshina, director of research for the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Class and Caste

Class and caste restrict access to that relatively high level of Indian society. Still, it is this narrow strata of India's elite that provides most of the momentum for the small but active women's movement.

At this level, many women say, there is no discrimination at all. At the very top, family and connections matter far more than if you are a man or a woman.

Some point to Mrs. Gandhi, the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister, as an example of female opportunity at this level.

"At any level," said sociologist Dua, "I think Indian women have a better deal than their colleagues in the West."

But discrimination begins just below this upper crust and tends to increase lower on the social ladder. Much of the problem is rooted in economic realities.

Institution of Dowry

The entrenchment of the dowry as a social institution often makes the birth of a daughter an economic disaster. A son will one day earn a living and contribute to his parents' security in their old age, but a daughter is raised only to disappear into the home of her husband, and marrying her off sometimes requires a dowry equal to several times her father's annual income.

This economic dependence erodes a woman's identity as an individual.

"She is always somebody's daughter, somebody's wife or somebody's mother, never just somebody in her own right," Mr. Dua said.

In India, rape has traditionally been more an instrument of collective aggression than an act directed against an individual woman.

But the recent crescendo of publicity may reflect a change in this attitude.

"The very fact people are beginning to realize that rape is an atrocity against women is a big change," Mr. Dua said.

Income Tax Will Affect 20 Chinese

Levies on Foreigners; Marriages Must Wait

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Sept. 3 (NYT) — China's new rulers grappled yesterday with the uncertainties of birth and taxes.

It was announced that a new graduated income tax would be imposed for the first time, but that the tax has been structured so that it will affect only about 20 of the almost one billion Chinese and will apply mainly to foreigners living here.

At the same time, as part of China's stringent program to limit births, the government has decided to require men to wait until they are at least 22 years old and women until they are 20 before they can marry. That is two years later than the law permitted under the country's previous marriage statute.

The new laws were outlined by Peng Zhen, a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, the nominal legislature, at a meeting yesterday in the Great Hall of the People. In an unusual departure from Communist practice, the session was open to foreign ambassadors and journalists.

Mr. Peng brought a prolonged wave of laughter from the more than 3,000 delegates when he explained that only 20 Chinese citizens would be hit by the new income tax, since only that many Chinese earn the equivalent of \$530 a month, the minimum income that will be taxable under the new law. Most of these are artists, Mr. Peng said, who are paid special fees for their works sold abroad.

Peasants: \$55 a Year

The average city worker in China earned \$39 a month in 1979, the average peasant only \$55 for the entire year from his work in the collective fields.

Mr. Peng, a tall, balding man dressed in a light gray Mao tunic, said that in the past China had not had a personal income tax because of the country's backward economy and low level of salaries.

But now with the influx of foreign businessmen and joint venture deals with Western and Japanese companies, Mr. Peng explained, Peking had decided to impose a tax.

Under a new marriage law, "In cases of complete alienation of mutual affection and when mediation has failed, divorce should be granted," Mr. Peng said, adding that this provision would make it easier for the courts to overcome the traditional prejudice against divorce.

On the new later minimum age for marriage, Mr. Peng said that this was being done to facilitate birth control work in the countryside. "This must be done gradually having regard for the free will of the masses," he said.

In some areas — such as Peking — there already are local laws fixing the minimum marriageable age at 23 for men and 25 for women.

According to a report last year by Gu Ming, a deputy director of the State Planning Commission, rates under the new personal income tax will range from 5 to 45 percent. The new tax will cover not only salaries but also bonuses, interest income, property rentals and royalties, apparently including money earned outside China. One Chinese official said that the new tax will be retroactive to the beginning of the year and will affect foreign businessmen, journalists and perhaps some diplomats.

Mr. Peng also announced yesterday that joint venture enterprises would have to pay a tax of 33 percent, a rate he said was lower than that in most other countries. The corporate tax rate in the United States is about 50 percent.

Also, any profits that a joint venture remitted abroad would be taxed another 10 percent, to encourage their reinvestment in China.

Spanish Police Battle Leftists; 25 Are Arrested

PAMPLONA, Spain, Sept. 3 (AP) — Police battled leftist youths who tried to disrupt an authorized demonstration last night by an estimated 20,000 people here to protest terrorism by the Basque separatist organization ETA.

According to witnesses, groups of several youths faced the head of the demonstration march, shouting "Long Live ETA" in Basque and insulting the marchers and police.

Riot police moved in and charged the youths, some of whom also engaged in fights with demonstrators. About 25 of the leftists were arrested.

Before the march started, police fired rubber bullets and smoke gas to disperse groups of youths in Pamplona's old quarter, where all bars and shops were shut down. The youths were supporters of an attempted rally called at the same hour by Herri Batasuna (People's Union) and other Basque separatist parties to denounce "terrorism by the state." The rally previously was banned by the civil governor.

In Bilbao today, masked gunmen shot and killed a dock worker as he walked to work, police said. The killing, the fifth in seven days, raised the death toll from political violence in Spain this year to 80 victims. Police said witnesses reported that the man was shot by two gunmen using ammunition favored by Basque separatists.

Wine

Many Vintages Keep for a Day After Opening

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (NYT) — Brunello di Montalcino is one of Italy's greatest red wines, with such intense flavor and tannic richness that it sometimes needs two decades or more of aging to reach the suppleness of maturity. Until the U.S. wine boom of the 1970s, Brunello was rarely found in the United States, so when a bottle of the 1964 vintage arrived here in 1968, it demanded to be tasted.

I knew it was far too young to be enjoyed properly, but it was such a curiosity that I did not hesitate. The bottle was uncorked 24 hours in advance to allow it to breathe, in an effort to hasten the maturing process. Exposure to air can never substitute for the proper amount of aging, but it can help remove some of the hard edges from a wine that is being tasted prematurely.

Despite the full day of breathing, the Brunello '64 was tight and unyielding and remained so tannic and astringent that it was hard to swallow. One of the mellowing qualities for which the sangiovese grape is famous was evident, and I have the impression that the wine could have continued breathing for another week without much reaction to the air.

The experience provides one answer to one of the commonly asked questions in the world of wine: How long will a wine keep without deteriorating after the bottle has been opened? Everyone who enjoys wine with a meal occasionally encounters the situation where perhaps half of a bottle is left over. Will it be drinkable the next day? Will it last as much as a week? Or is it best dumped into the vinegar pot?

Depends on Many Factors

The answer is complex, depending on the style of an individual winemaker as well as on the variety of wine, the vintage, the grapes

and the region in which they are grown. But there are some general rules that consumers can use as a guide, as long as they realize that there will always be exceptions.

First, most jug wines, whether from U.S. or foreign producers, are extremely durable and sometimes will last for weeks with the cap on in a refrigerator. I am not sure whether they are pasteurized or contain preservatives or both, but they seem to resist deterioration.

Apart from jug wines, it is generally true that red wines outlast white wines after exposure to air. A young Beaujolais can be recorked and refrigerated and will be almost as fresh and young a day later. Italian reds also tend to be especially durable. Barolos, Gattinaras, Spannas, Chiantis, Infernos and Sassas as well as Brunellos are likely to hold up fairly well overnight as long as they are less than a decade old. After age 10 the characteristics of each vintage will decide how long a wine will last after uncorking.

Exceptions are the light reds of the Veneto region, the Bardolinos and Valpolicellas that are best drunk young. They are soft and pleasant, do not benefit from extensive aging and are likely to oxidize after only a few hours. Their durability is akin to that of Italian white wines, which sometimes last overnight in the refrigerator but are best consumed within an hour or two of uncorking.

Even Better

Vintage characteristics are more important in the reds of France, where the weather is more variable. The reds of Bordeaux generally are more durable than the reds of Burgundy, and either one should keep overnight if it is less than 10 years old and comes from a good vintage. The 1970s and 1971s from either region still have good staying power, but the 1973s are likely to deteriorate rapidly after only two or three hours of breathing.

Recently I opened a magnum of Chateau Fongleade 1971, a pleasant Saint-Emilion, and left about half the contents in the bottle for the next night. The wine was even better then, attesting to the vigor of the 1971 vintage. A few ounces were left yet another day, but this was oxidized and undrinkable.

Among the dry white wines of France, Chablis has in my experience shown the greatest durability. Occasionally I leave a half bottle or so overnight, and it is almost as fresh the next day. I find that Muscadets also hold up well, as do the whites of Graves. Such white Burgundies as Montrachet and Meursault also can be refrigerated overnight after the cork has been replaced, but they have become so expensive that it is a crime not to consume them when they are at their best, within an hour after opening.

Sweet wines, the ones from the French Sautes district and from Germany, also hold up well after uncorking, perhaps because their high level of residual sugar acts as a preservative. This quality is especially valuable because dessert wines are frequently left unfinished, reflecting their ability to satisfy the palate with only a few ounces.

The best dry whites of California, the chardonnays, sauvignons blancs and chenin blancs, are likely to lose some of their freshness and fruit if recorked and left refrigerated for a day or two, but they usually remain drinkable. Twenty-four hours after a recent tasting of chardonnays, all were good, though not as pleasing as when first uncorked.

Premium California reds are very durable. The zinfandels, especially, will retain much of their vigor for a day or two, and cabernet sauvignons of 1974 vintage or younger should last overnight and still be palatable. Some pinot noirs will also hold up well for a day, but they will lose some of the fruit that gives them their personality.

The Bourke File

A Borstal Boy, a Spy and the Hitchcock Connection

By Audry L. Lynch

LIMERICK, Ireland (IHT) —

Before he died in April, Alfred Hitchcock was working on a film to be called "The Short Night," based on a book by Sean Bourke. Bourke, who lives in Limerick, is wanted by British authorities but is protected from extradition for the crime on which Hitchcock's last film was to have been based was deemed a political one by Irish authorities.

Bourke's "The Springing of George Blake" chronicles his part in the 1966 escape from London's high-security Wormwood Scrubs prison of Soviet spy George Blake, a double agent in the British intelligence service. The two had met when Bourke was serving a sentence for sending a mail-bomb to a British police officer who was questioning him on his background in Ireland.

That background included stays in a succession of borstals and prisons from the time Bourke was 14, beginning with a charge of truancy. Bourke said that he had been leading a straight life for six years in London, and that therefore "I saw this man trying to destroy me when he started to question me on my past. I'd never do it [a bombing] again. It was an aberration." Friends agree there is a pacifist bent in Bourke: "He may raise his

voice, but never his fists," one said.

Bourke, 47, has been paid for the film rights to his book but does not know if the studio will complete the project now that Hitchcock is dead. He claims it doesn't matter to him: "I got my money out of it, so what do I care whether they film it or not?" The book, published in 1970 by Cassells in London and Viking in New York, is out of print.

Although he calls himself a Communist, Bourke said he participated in the Blake jailbreak — which he claims to have arranged but which was suspected at the time to have been engineered by East Bloc agents — on humanitarian rather than political grounds. "He was sentenced to 42 years, which I thought was grossly unfair," Bourke said. "I just felt sorry for the chap."

"A Real Traitor"

But after the jailbreak, when both men fled to Moscow, Bourke's sympathy for Blake vanished. "He was a real traitor in every sense of the word. He cared more for power than politics and loved having control over lives and deaths. I was nearly his last victim. When he saw me as a liability, he wanted to have me killed. He put the cause ahead of friendship. Those aren't my priorities . . . All I can say in retrospect —

knowing what I know now — is that I wouldn't do it again."

During his two-year stay in Moscow, Bourke said, he was treated well but chafed under the restrictions to his freedom. Almost a year after the jailbreak, the British Foreign Office reported that Bourke had gone to the British Embassy in Moscow and asked about going back to Britain. The embassy told him that his identity would have to be confirmed, and that he should call again. Ironically, his part in the escape had not been known until he got home; it was only after his visit to the embassy that a warrant for his arrest was issued in London.

"I lived with a dreadful discontent for two years in an imposed exile," he said. "It's comforting to know now that I can get on a plane and leave any time — even though I don't."

Life at the top in Moscow left a lot to be desired, according to Bourke. Blake was entitled to a flat and a generous pension, but also an anonymous life. "There were only about half a dozen defectors in our small community and life was a sort of purgatory. We were isolated and not allowed to mix with the average citizen," Bourke recalled.

Grinding Poverty

Despite this, he staunchly claims to be a Communist still — but in philosophy rather than action. He read Karl Marx at age 21 and identified with the idea that people "have nothing to lose . . . but their chains."

The source of Bourke's Communism was a childhood of grinding poverty in Ireland. "It didn't end with the famine," he said. "We all went to school barefoot with nothing in our stomachs but a couple of dry pieces of toast and tea without sugar. Supper would probably be a bowl of porridge."

His early life and thinking closely parallel those of another Irish writer, Brendan Behan, whom he refers to frequently, though not uncritically. "Brendan was just a mediocre writer. He'll be remembered more for his drinking than his writing," Bourke said. "The

golden age of Irish literature — Shaw, Yeats, Joyce — was over and the Dubliners had to put someone on their literary pedestal, so they chose Behan. The public adulation was too much. He knew he couldn't live up to it so he drank himself to death."

Drink, it appears, is part of Bourke's heritage, as well. His father, an electrician, died of alcoholism at age 50. The bartender at Bourke's pub said: "He can speak beautifully on any subject. Most of the time he stands in the same spot at the bar, alone, drinking, talking to himself."

Second Book

He is working on a second book, "The Scrubbers," a description of life in Wormwood Scrubs, where he was editor of the prison newspaper. His friends say the manuscript is near completion. Bourke also writes articles for The Socialist, a Limerick newspaper, and has had several articles on local history published in the Limerick Journal magazine.

Bourke hopes to write a book on his childhood because "that's the one every writer does best. That's the time he remembers well."

Bourke was the third of seven sons. His brothers are all married ("of course one has had affairs," said bachelor Bourke of his own personal life) and living in England as "very proper, solid English citizens. One is in the Royal Air Force, two are British civil servants, and two would like to live and work in England because the English people are so kind and generous, but I could never put my family through the ordeal of my trial and the subsequent scandal."

There is no doubt that the British authorities would still like to apprehend Sean Bourke. He is part-owner of a boat, and recently had a falling-out with his two partners. The partners headed for France but a storm forced them to land in Cornwall. British authorities seized the boat and detained them for seven days under the Prevention of Terrorism Act because they thought Bourke was trying to return to England. "Poetic justice," Bourke said with a laugh.

To most Limerick people Bourke is a local character — respected by some, pitied by others, ignored by most. One said, "I wonder if there's any truth at all in Bourke's story of springing George Blake. Is it true or is it just another one of his fantasies?"

Roped In

HALMSTAD, Sweden, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Anders Raange, director of Halmstad prison here, has admitted he is allowing his prisoners to make rope ladders in the prison shops, but only on one condition: "They have promised not to use them to escape." Over the past month 3,000 ladders have been made and sold for use as toys and fire escape equipment without an escape attempt, Raange said.

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Law of Sea Treaty Seen Bobbin In Ocean of Conflict, Uncertain

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (IHT) — After helping to reach agreement on the complex Law of the Sea Treaty, U.S. negotiators must now persuade the Congress that it represents a reasonable balance of U.S. interests which gives sufficient guarantees to deep-sea miners and allows for adequate control over fish and oil resources in coastal waters without impeding the freedom of navigation.

Although the task will be easier as a result of the breakthrough on deep-sea mining last week, it is by no means certain that Congress will ratify the treaty — particularly if a Reagan administration is elected in October. Many think that if the United States does not ratify the treaty, it would have less than an even chance of being signed, let alone ratified, by the 60 governments required to make it law. The result, they say, would be a disastrous free-for-all at sea that the Law of the Sea talks have tried to prevent ever since they began in Caracas in 1973.

The first test will come next March, when delegates will meet for what is hoped will be the final session before the treaty is signed. They will move to complete the rules governing deep-sea mining, decide on whether economic groupings such as the European Economic Community and liberation movements like the Palestine Liberation Organization should participate, and try to agree on a formula that will delimit maritime boundaries.

None of the three will be easy. Although Western nations are strongly opposed to any participation by the PLO, the Europeans are adamant that the EEC should take part, because they have conferred such powers as fishing to the EEC Commission.

A Dispute

Delimitation, too, will be tricky, even though the need for agreement is clear, with several states (including Canada and the United States) in a dispute over how to draw maritime boundaries. In one camp are those countries (like Canada and Greece) that want to draw a straight line midway between coastlines, or straight out from land frontiers. In the other are states like the United States and Turkey, which want "equitable principles" applied.

Turkey points out that a straight line between the Greek islands and the Turkish coast would in effect deprive Turkey of access to the whole Aegean. Similarly, under the straight-line concept, the United States would be deprived of access to most of the fishing grounds of George's Bank, which lies off the East Coast. Delegates say that the best hope is for a text that recognizes both positions and does not prejudice bilateral discussions.

But the toughest of the outstanding issues will continue to be the minerals on the Pacific floor. They could be worth billions of dollars to Western companies, and also increase the West's self-sufficiency in minerals — which is considered a priority after the formation of the OPEC oil producers' cartel. Against this, the developing countries insist that they represent "a common heritage of mankind" and that the proceeds belong to all.

The mineral wealth is in the form of so-called manganese nodules, rocks that contain copper, cobalt, manganese and — most important — nickel. Their value at current prices is put at \$3 billion, and preliminary research in an area west of California (code-named "Clarion Clipperton") has confirmed that they are in sufficient density for commercial exploitation.

Five Consortia

Five international mining consortia have been formed, and so anxious have some governments been to escape OPEC-like squeezes that they have openly subsidized research. The more intransigent Third World has appeared in the Law of the Sea talks, and the more the Western countries have encouraged companies (in the form of tax breaks and open subsidies), and on June 28, just a month before



Elliot Richardson

this last session, President Carter signed into law the Deep Seabed Hard Minerals Act, allowing companies to apply for mining licenses in 1981, and start to recover minerals in 1988.

Elliot Richardson, head of the U.S. delegation, has patiently explained that by then the Law of the Sea Treaty should have been ratified by 60 governments, and insisted that companies need to push ahead with developing technology. Western delegates are demanding "grandfather clauses" in the provisional treaty to give guarantees to the Western companies that sites allocated by the U.S. legislation will not be revoked or taken away when the treaty comes into force.

If these guarantees are not given, U.S. delegates say, then the companies will almost certainly lobby against the treaty in Washington. "If Reagan is elected on a strong business platform, that could sink the treaty," said one observer close to the U.S. delegation.

'Most Unhelpful'

Many developing countries have openly denounced the U.S. legislation as blackmail because it preempts many details yet to be decided, and forces them to accept unilateral legislation that is considered contrary to the spirit of the treaty.

"It might have been understandable if we were still deadlocked, but it's most unhelpful now," said Tommy Koh, Singapore's ambassador at the United Nations in New York, who led informal negotiations on deep-sea mining. Alan Beesley, head of Canada's delegation, openly called the U.S. move "negotiating from the barrel of a gun."

But while Third World spokesmen like Koh now have to persuade their delegations to agree to the U.S. preliminary guarantees, Western delegates like Richardson must persuade the mining companies that the treaty is not too restrictive. This, they concede, will not be easy.

Under the compromise agreed upon here, there will be a system of parallel mining between companies and a "seabed authority." The seabed authority is the international body that will govern deep-sea mining and it will be given help to start mining through its own operating arm. This arm will be able to buy technology, and its first mining site will be underwritten by the West (to the tune of \$1.1 billion). Any company wishing to mine will have to get licenses from the authority, and will propose two adjacent sites. The authority will be allowed to select one of the sites to be mined by its operating arm, and the other will be left for the company to mine. A 15-member

technical commission will decide which company is qualified to mine. Once a decision has been confirmed by a 36-nation making council, the company will have to pay a \$500,000 fee and a profit-sharing tax to the U.S. any minerals it extracts.

This elaborate machinery emboldens many industry representatives. "The potential for mischief is enormous," says one. There is, in addition, a further problem on the insistence of land-based producers (mainly Zambia, Zimbabwe, Canada), which fear that prices will be depressed and markets closed off once mining begins in earnest — the more the deep-sea consortia are expected to be efficient and heavily subsidized.

Under a formula agreed upon, seafarers will be allowed to take up all the demand for nickel for five years prior to first commercial mining. Thereafter, not be allowed more than 60 percent.

Denounced

Although this package has already been denounced by company lobbyists as a restrictive, Richardson has emphasized that it amounts to a Western veto on important issues. All key issues will be decided by consensus, and key issues will be decided by consensus, and key issues will be decided by consensus.

"This is a small price to pay for the on the sea floor," said a U.S. spokesman. In addition, however, Richardson said that the overall package could not be better balance of overall U.S. interests.

Like other major states, the United States has found these interests often conflict in broad sense as a coastal state, the United States has an interest in extending its jurisdiction over fish, minerals and the seabed. Against this, however, the United States has watched with concern what is "creeping jurisdiction," particularly Latin Americans. Within the life of the territorial waters have been extended from (traditionally as far as a cannon could be fired) to 12 nautical miles, and most coastal states now have an "exclusive economic zone" (EEZ) of 200 nautical miles. A small group of countries, including whose continental shelves extend still have pressed for more. Brazil has demanded an EEZ of 800 miles.

Policy Clashes

This dilemma has made it hard to U.S. policy and has led to a number of policy clashes. The United States has pressed for tough coastal powers, age fish stocks and prevent oil spills. In the Amoco Cadiz disaster, the United States has pressed for the highest standards for ship manning, equipment, and design, all of which were found to be at fault in the accident.

Against this, however, were the U.S. shipping, who were concerned about an arbitrary action by coastal states, and the possibility of trumped-up charges. "You get arrested for throwing a banana off board," warned one British delegate.

Also worried by the prospect of too coastal power was the scientific community which wanted access to EEZs for research.

In some cases, these conflicts are through individual industries. For years, U.S. shrimp fishermen from Nicaragua and tuna fishermen from San Diego heavily off Mexico, lobbied for fishermen to be allowed into EEZs. But men on the East Coast of the United States raised the specter of Russian and Japanese ships in U.S. waters. They blame ships for depleting resources.

What has swayed the United States have been the strategic implications, that "creeping jurisdiction" could impede freedom of navigation for warships, over by planes (as in the Yom Kippur War of when U.S. planes moved over Gibraltar) the ability to transport troops rapidly to hot spots through territorial waters and through straits (No fewer than 116 straits narrower than the combined 24 miles of countries' territorial waters, and some of them are vital strategic: Gibraltar, Dover, Malacca and Hormuz).

United in Efforts

Such strategic implications are particularly important in the face of the military threat. Ironically, because the United States and the Soviet Union have been united to preserve freedom of navigation.

The resulting treaty is a subtle — and agonizing — attempt to balance out coastal states. Environmentalists will be pleased that coastal states can enforce international laws, and that they do not meet the but disappointed that they cannot utilize them.

This will be done in the London-based Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), where some developing countries are already arguing that light environmental curbs could be unduly expensive.

Equally, the scientific community will be pleased that scientists will be able to do research in the EEZs of others, but they have to demonstrate that the research is useful, and also share the results with the involved.

Free Passage

Most important for the United States, ships will be allowed free passage through straits, archipelagos and territorial waters — out asking prior permission — as long as they are engaged in "innocent passage." Over by planes, too, will be allowed.

U.S. delegates predict that such navigational freedom could well prove a useful tool for candidates in the presidential election, which could find it fits neatly with the new policy of rapid deployment of troops to hot spots like the Middle East.

Even more interesting, however, will be effect on Ronald Reagan, as candidate who might favor the treaty, his defense views might oppose it as being too restrictive to deep-sea miners. It could prove a neat piling pull between two basically conservative reflexes, and one that might decide whether not order can be brought to three quarters of the earth's surface.



A LOT FASTER THIS TIME — Frenchman Maurice Belton (inset, top left), 84, flew to New York from Paris yesterday aboard the Air France Concorde at a speed of about 1,350 mph. It took 3 1/2 hours this time, a far cry from the first time he made trip, 50 years ago, as copilot of the aviator Dieudonne Costes aboard the single-engine "Question Mark." above. Inset, top right: Costes, left, and Belton in flying gear in 1930. Their voyage took 37 hours, 18 minutes.

Dominican Riot Spotlights 'Slave Trade': Secret Deal for Haitian Migrant Workers

By Karen DeYoung

YACO, Dominican Republic (WP) — In late July, in an incident little noticed outside the Caribbean island this country shares with Haiti, several hundred Haitians rioted and were brought under control only when Dominican soldiers surrounded them.

The Haitians were migrant workers, brought here under contract between the two governments to cut sugar cane.

The harvest over, they spent nearly three weeks waiting for the Dominican government to take them home, herded into a corral-like barbed wire enclosure without food or sanitary facilities, before they blew up.

The migrants were quickly stopped in their plans to march from the "repatriation" compound just outside this small rural town, to Santo Domingo, 20 miles to the south. But the incident triggered a new round of news stories, protests and promises, both here and in Haiti, about the treatment of Haitians in the Dominican Republic.

Organized Slavery

Last year, the two countries were denounced before the United Nations for engaging in organized slavery, a charge they heatedly denied.

Three weeks ago, a front-page article in a leading Santo Domingo newspaper described how taxi drivers in the western Dominican town of Barabona sold Haitians for \$2 apiece when they could not afford to pay for their trip toward Haiti from the cane fields.

The same week, after a number of returning workers criticized their harsh treatment in the Dominican Republic on Haitian radio, the rubber-stamp Congress of President Jean-Claude Duvalier held its first-ever debate on the migrant worker question.

According to the workers — who were promised Dominican minimum wages under a contract whose secret financial terms also included a \$1.6-million cash payment to the Duvalier government for "recruiting costs" — most of them had to use the bulk of their wages to pay inflated prices for food in the compounds where they were housed during the harvest.

The 14,000 Haitians publicly contracted by the two governments for this year's November-to-July Dominican harvest represent but a small fraction of an estimated 400,000 Haitians working, simply squatting or slowly dying in this country — most of them illegally.

Even the contract that ostensibly supplies workers only to the State Sugar Council, through which the government owns 13 of the Dominican Republic's 16 major sugar plantations, does not enumerate all the cane cutters it covers.

Secret Appendix

According to sources close to the yearly bilateral negotiations, this year's document also contains a secret appendix "buying" another 2,000 workers for La Romana plantation — the country's biggest, owned by U.S.-based Gulf & Western — and three other plantations owned by a Dominican family.

The use of Haitian workers to harvest Dominican sugar — and the willingness of Haitians to migrate legally or illegally — are nothing new here. What is new in the past year or two is that anyone here cares enough to question it.

According to some island historians, large-scale movement began early in this century, when the United States occupied both countries, and U.S. sugar companies needed laborers for plantations in the Dominican Republic.

In 1937, after the U.S. Marines had gone, traditional Dominican dislike of their darker-skinned neighbors — and themselves had occupied and ruled this country for more than 20 years in the 19th century — exploded, and dictator Rafael Trujillo had at least 12,000 Haitians massacred in a three-day orgy of resentment and racism.

But the Dominicans needed sugar, which brings in more than half the country's income, and the Haitians needed jobs. Despite the high Dominican unemployment rate, the back-breaking job of cutting cane traditionally has been considered "Haitian work" here, and few Dominicans are interested in either the low pay or the bad working conditions.

Although the border between the two countries has been closed since 1959, ostensibly to curtail contraband trade in cheap Haitian goods, the contraband trade in people flourishes.

Despite heavy military patrols on both sides, some Haitians manage to cross the border on

their own. Others come officially under the yearly cane-cutting contract. Most, however, reportedly are traded by border officials.

"If I have a coffee farm and need 200 pickers," one informed Dominican explained, "I go to the border and pay \$1,000 to some soldier whose salary is \$150 a month. He brings them over, I pay them \$150 a day, give them the earth to sleep on and treat them like animals. That's the way it works."

He estimated that at least 7,000 Haitians enter the country that way annually. Many of them spend years in the Dominican Republic before returning home, if they ever do return.

Economic and racial concerns, plus a desire to keep tabs on foreigners in the country, were the reasons the first contract governing Haitian migration was signed in 1952. More recently, the contracts — in which wages, housing, health and other benefits are guaranteed — have served the governments as ostensible proof to domestic and international critics that they are trying to regulate a situation even concerned officials on both sides of the border believe is essentially uncontrollable.

An increasingly vocal human rights minority in the Dominican Republic, however, argues that neither the governments nor the employers are complying with the terms of the contracts. Dominican attorney and Haitian migrant specialist Ramon Antonio Veras recently declared that "in the entire continent, there are no human beings who receive more cruel treatment than the Haitian *braceros* in the Dominican Republic, regardless of what the law says."

Haitian communities in the Dominican Republic are a mix of legal and illegal migrants — some who cut cane or pick coffee, others who simply exist without work. Most Haitians here live on sugar plantations in compounds called *bateys*. Families live in rows of dirt-

floored barracks-like houses called *barrancas*.

Most have no electricity, and use common water and sanitary facilities, many times from the same source. While most *bateys* have schools, they usually are adequate for only a fraction of the children.

'It's Business'

Although the contract guarantees each cane cutter a metal bed and a mattress, such amenities are rare. "It's business," said one Dominican involved in the process. "The sugar council gives the plantation 8,000 mattresses, and they sell 5,000 of them." Many of the returning Haitians, and human rights activists in the Dominican Republic, say the migrants are beaten and sometimes killed by Dominican soldiers.

The cutters are paid \$1.55 per ton of sugar cane. Although some cut as much as three tons a day, the average is much less. Each is then responsible for bringing his harvest to a central weigh-in station before receiving a pay voucher. The trip takes as many as two days out of the working week.

The Haitian government, according to a senior official interviewed in Port-au-Prince, "is very unhappy with the treatment of the workers," many of whom return home with virtually nothing after six months' work.

But vocal critics on both sides contend that the situation suits both governments, and their treasuries. In addition to the \$1.6 million Haiti was paid for the so-called recruitment costs this year, the government also received \$251,000 for hiring some 100 inspectors and supervisors to check on conditions in the *bateys* — in all an increase of more than half a million dollars over last year's rate.

Bulldozers Push Turkish Workers' Town to Self-Rule

By Loren Jenkins

UMRANIYE, Turkey (WP) — At first glance there is little to distinguish this small, ramshackle town of potted streets and cement-block bungalows from any of the countless impoverished workers' communities that have sprung up in the countryside around Istanbul in recent years.

But the patrol of blue-beretted gendarmes picking its way cautiously down the town's main street, automatic rifles at the ready, belies the seeming normality. Elsewhere, in the 19 Turkish provinces now under martial law, the army patrols in twos or threes. Here the gendarmes move in patrols of five or more.

There is reason for the army's caution. For Umraniye is better known here and in Istanbul as the "First of May" community, one of the hundreds of so-called "liberated zones" of the extreme left or extreme right that have sprouted in urban neighborhoods and rural villages at the cleavages of Turkish society have widened.

To mention the name "First of May," or Umraniye, to officials in Istanbul, over a bleak hill and across the Bosphorus from here, is to elicit dismay and alarm. It is, officials say, a stronghold of "Dev-Sol," a pro-Moscow terrorist group. The town, they say, is an area of lawlessness and revolution, where violence stalks at night and the government's writ, when it can be imposed, is carried at the point of a bayonet.

The citizens of Umraniye scoff at this image, though they do not hide their independence and Marxist leanings.

"Since the town is virtually under our control, we don't have many assassinations like elsewhere," says Nurettin Gundoglu, 36, a court scribe. He is a member of the shadowy executive committee that clearly runs this town of 120,000 persons, mostly Kurdish emigrants from Turkey's mountainous East.

"A bullet today costs the price of two loaves of bread," Gundoglu said. "Anyone who can't afford bread can hardly afford to waste money on ammunition."

Community leaders, who gather often during the day in the small, shabby, concrete-floored office of the grocery store of the "First of May People's Consumer Society," tell a very different story about what has led them to their defiant radicalism.

Faced with the rural poverty of their home villages in eastern Turkey, they say, they came here five years ago to find work, food, shelter and the sort of decent life denied them by the



backward and impoverished "feudalism" reigning at home.

Finding no place to live in Istanbul, whose population has swelled in the past decade to more than 5 million, they squatted on government lands here, as is their right, under Turkish law, for "temporary reasons." In what was a barren, sun-seared, rolling hillside on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, they laid out streets, built their homes out of concrete blocks and reinforcing steel, and went off to neighboring cities seeking work in the factories and businesses around Istanbul.

"Our idea in leaving our homes in the provinces was to find a better life," said Gundoglu, a handsome, mustachioed man whose hands dart constantly into the air to make a point. "But feudalism followed us here and now we have nowhere else to go. That is the root of our conflict."

The Kurds, a minority of 7 million among Turkey's population of 45 million, have a tradition of independence and progressive ideas that they no doubt brought here when they settled. But from the evidence one sees and hears, it is difficult not to believe that the government was at least partly responsible for their radicalization.

The villagers did not build slum houses, but solid structures of some permanence. When the government refused to provide electricity, they were forced to tap nearby pylons. Water supplies were erratic as were virtually all the social services the villagers of Umraniye sought to obtain.

Bulldozers, Then Death

Three years ago, the government abruptly announced that it had sold the land they were living on to Mecmetin Ozurk, a real-estate speculator.

Offers by the villagers to pay for the land on

which they had built their homes were turned down, and one morning a convoy of bulldozers arrived unannounced and leveled the town.

Some of the people resisted. There was a clash with the police in which 12 inhabitants died.

The bulldozers razed 3,000 homes. Broken concrete mounds of rubble, intermixed with old clothes and bits of dishes and furniture, still stand in a naked landscape that looks as if it had been devastated by an earthquake.

Because of their doggedness — and the fact that the government did not offer the displaced alternative housing — the people squatted on the adjacent plot of land, still owned by the government. Using salvaged concrete bricks and what unbroken tiles they could find amid the wreckage of their old homes, they soon rebuilt the town and christened it the "First of May" community.

There was a second confrontation last year when the government came back and razed another group of houses rebuilt on the foundations of the original town. No one was killed at the time, but in a nighttime clash some weeks later, three police officers died.

A year ago the government made a belated effort to alleviate some of the tension in Umraniye by improving the main road and building an elementary school, which the community promptly named in honor of Sehitlik Ilkulu, the first villager to die in the clash with police in 1977.

The government also built a concrete police station on the edge of town. From there the gendarmes, in the absence of the police, who have given up the area, send out their patrols in the streets, showing the government flag and painting over the inflammatory political graffiti that keeps reappearing on the village's whitewashed walls by night.

Shadow Government

Ostensibly the town government is in the hands of a four-man committee of elders elected by the community, but the young people like Gundoglu make no bones about the fact that the elders are figureheads to impress the authorities and the martial-law administrators. The real government power of the community rests in the hands of a larger, younger, more secretive committee, probably dominated by Dev-Sol, whose name is in the most prominent graffiti being rubbed out by the army.

Kadir Yazgirci, 33, a civil servant and one of the leading members of the governing executive, denies that the town has its own security

forces and courts, though others admit that the villagers are armed "for self-defense" and that the committee has ways of enforcing its decisions.

With the army sending periodic patrols through the streets, the community's autonomy is precarious.

"They would like to provoke us into a major confrontation so they could get rid of us once and for all," said Yazgirci as he showed a visitor the ruins of the first town. "But we know their game and are extremely careful not to fall into a trap."

The villagers' hatred of the government and of the industrialists, the real-estate speculators, the police and others who support it is almost as tangible as the mounds of rubble left by the bulldozers. It bespeaks, with unmistakable clarity, the deep divisions that today threaten the fabric of Turkish society.

"A climax must come with a settlement of accounts," Gundoglu said quietly. "When it does come, it will be bloody."

Cigar Trade Assisted by Refugees

MIAMI (UPI) — The influx of refugees by sea from Cuba has brought needed skills to Miami's cigar industry.

Operators of the small cigar factories were giving up and moving to Central America for lack of competent rollers. Now there are so many that "no jobs available" signs have appeared on the doors of cigar companies.

The art of cigar-making has been passed from father to son, but in recent years in the United States, young persons have not been interested in learning the trade. A part-time job in a supermarket pays more.

Although cigar rollers make little more than the minimum wage, the Miami industry is ideal for Cuban-trained tobacco workers, who are eager to find jobs — at whatever the wage.

"I think it's going to be a very good future," said Mike Druckman, of Encantada Industries.

CURRENCY RATIO

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Still Study Joint Output

Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — A team of officials from Ford and Toyota will hold product meetings later this month in a continuing effort to frame a joint U.S. production agreement, disclosed by top Ford executives gathered here for a much ceremony, is the latest in an intensifying series of talks between the No. 2 U.S. automaker and the big Japanese producer.

Executive vice president of North American auto operations believes a production arrangement with Toyota has the potential for huge costs for engineering, plant retooling and producing a new small car faster than if Ford were to build it by itself.

Toyota involve product planning specialists who

some of Ford's product plans to see where a Toyota could fit into Ford's lineup. Ford officials earlier rejected

the idea because the car Toyota wanted to build in the U.S. would have competed with a redesigned compact car that

Toyota officials also insist that any joint output would be 500,000 to 600,000 units a year, more than double the

offer, which would involve two Ford assembly plants out of \$300 million to \$400 million in which Toyota, its

its Japanese affiliate, Toyo Kogyo, might share, Mr.

stco Opposes Takeover Bid

Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — Royal Trustco directors voted unani-

ly to reject a \$34.4 million takeover bid by Campeau Corp.,

the real estate developer. Royal Trustco is the holding

company of the holding company, Canada's largest trust

company, which has substantial banking operations in Florida,

and is believed to be the company cannot be acquired

by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

spokesman declined comment. The offer states that an

offer is being prepared but that it is unlikely the offer will

be made before Sept. 19, the bid's expiration date.

croch Plant in Ireland

Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — Fujitsu, Japan's largest manufacturer of

microchips today announced it would build a microchip manufacturing

plant in Ireland — its first major project outside Japan and an entry

into the EEC electronics market in the 1980s.

The plant will cost 50 million Irish pounds (about \$105 million)

and will employ 1,000 persons. Pilot production is scheduled to begin

in 1982.

Sees Lower First-Half Profit

Sept. 3 (Reuters) — Pilkington Bros. Ltd. expects profit for

the third quarter to be down from the year-ago level

because of increased U.K. operations partially offset by increased

which reported little changed pre-tax profit of \$91.4

million for the third quarter, has seen domestic sales in recent

months, shrinking U.K. car production and cheap

ports.

its, of which some indication is expected at Friday's

meeting, which is expected to be boosted by foreign business, particularly via the

sale of Flachglas, company sources said. In a full year, the

company expects to earn \$113 million, is expected to

earn about \$200 million from last year's \$229 mil-

lion. This, along with new contracts from Boeing to

rebuild its 737 and 767 aircraft and from Fairchild

to build a new combat aircraft, should help mini-

mit the domestic recession, they said.

lger Deal Reached

Wheelabrator, Pullman

Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — Wheelabrator-Frye Inc. and Pullman Inc.

have announced a cash tender offer for the shares of

Wheelabrator-Frye Inc. to combine the two companies

into a single entity. The offer is for 10 million shares of

Wheelabrator-Frye Inc. at \$25 a share, or \$250 million

in all. The offer is subject to the approval of the

board of directors of both companies. The offer is for

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U.S. Accepts

Penalty Duty

From EEC

Officials Try to Limit

Mounting Tensions

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (NYT) — U.S. government trade officials

yesterday sought to contain new

tensions arising from the imposi-

tion of penalty duties by the Euro-

pean Economic Community on

fast-growing imports of U.S.-

produced polyester yarn.

One of the companies accused

of competing unfairly against the

Europeans — Du Pont — said it

would deny the accusation. A

spokesman said that Du Pont was

preparing a statement pointing to

its relatively modest exports to Eu-

rope and noting that it had co-

operated "extensively" with EEC

authorities in their investigation of

the alleged dumping.

The EEC commission said that

Du Pont, Monsanto and Eastman

Kodak, whose non-textured yarn

was hit by Monday's decision in

Brussels, had refused to provide

information on their costs or prof-

its. A Monsanto spokesman said

his company did not supply any

cost data because it did not consid-

er this "pertinent."

Europeans say that the United

States gains a trade advantage in

exporting synthetic fibers be-

cause of controls on domestic oil

prices. But U.S. officials say that

this advantage is relatively modest,

and factors such as advanced tech-

nology, higher capacity utilization,

economies of scale and currency

relationships also play a role.

Not Unexpected

U.S. officials said the European

action was not unexpected. "We

have been in contact with them

(EEC executive commission mem-

bers) several times," an adminis-

tration official said, "and as far

as we know they have followed

procedures in this case consistent

with international rules."

The order imposing the new

duties had not yet been received

in Washington, or by the U.S. com-

panies named in the action, but

officials said they doubted that the

United States would formally

protest the European move.

"It's a relatively narrow case,"

said a congressional staff member

who follows trade cases, "and it

should be able to be contained."

But not all analysts were as op-

timistic as government officials in

assessing the importance of the

commission's action. William Rog-

ers, a former under secretary of

state for economic affairs, said

that trade in synthetic fibers and

other chemical products is "spir-

aling downward in a very nasty

way."

He said that he was concerned

that the EEC was proceeding in

"too rigid" a way and was not

devoting enough time in search-

ing for "mutually satisfactory

solutions to common problems."

Linkage Fears

There are fears of political link-

age in which the EEC action on

fibers would spill over into actions

the United States takes on trade

issues such as autos and steel.

Robert Hormats, deputy special

Economists Expect

Slow U.S. Recovery

By Thomas C. Hayes

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (NYT) — In a post-Labor Day assessment

of the U.S. economic outlook, many leading private economists

share the view that recession will continue through the fall.

They note that occasional signs of a recovery, such as last

week's record jump in the government's index of leading indi-

cators, are likely. But, pointing particularly to spending caution —

which they tie to volatile interest rates — they add that the evi-

dence remains stacked against a quick resurgence.

"The recession is still with us and will continue on for most of

the year," said Robert Ferrari, chief economist of the Prudential

Insurance Company of America.

Steven Dobson, senior economist with the Bank of America,

added: "Certainly we've seen the worst in the rate of decline, and

we're near the turning point. But we don't expect the real GNP to

turn positive until the first quarter of 1981."

Gloomy Forecasts

Most business economists see unemployment continuing to rise,

consumer spending settling back to a flat rate after a spurt in June

and July and little growth in investments in new plants and equip-

ment by businesses through much of the fall.

"Signs of recovery will be in the air," remarked Michael Evans,

president of Evans Economics. "But I see inflation getting worse

and interest rates going higher."

With few exceptions, economic forecasters agree that the de-

cline in business activity that officially began in April will prob-

ably continue through December. The second quarter's drop in the

output of goods and services, the gross national product, was an

inflation-adjusted 9.4 percent, the worst for any three-month pe-

riod in the post-World War II era.

For the third quarter, a forecast of further 5-percent drop in the

real GNP, by Chase Econometrics, is the most pessimistic among a

half-dozen estimates obtained by The New York Times. Mr.

Evans' prediction of a 1.6-percent decline was the least gloomy.

Consumer Caution

A major factor in the pessimistic forecasts is apparent caution

among consumers. Consumer spending represents about two-

thirds of the GNP.

"It's hard to believe the consumer can lead the economy in a

surge ahead," Mr. Ferrari said. "August certainly seems to have

been a relatively dull month, with auto sales much more lackluster.

Rising interest rates will put some pause in the housing im-

provement we have seen."

Consumers have been rebuilding savings from record-low levels

earlier this year. Moreover, total income has been falling as unem-

ployment grows.

"When you look at the inflation rate, and little or no growth in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Wall St. Extends Rally

On Hope Rates Easing

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 — Institutional investors, hopeful interest

rates have leveled off, pushed

stock prices sharply and broadly

higher in active trading on the

New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial

average, which jumped 8.19 points

yesterday, jumped 12.38 points

to 953.16 — its best gain since a 13-

point rise Aug. 14. The closely

watched average lost 25.60 points

last week, but has almost recouped

it in the past three sessions.

Advances far outnumbered

declines, four to one, as the ticker

ran a minute late at the bell. Vol-

ume expanded to 52.37 million

shares from 35.39 million yester-

day.

Prices were higher in active

trading of American Stock Exchange

issues.

Analysts said the increase in vol-

ume and the large number of big

blocks traded indicated institu-

tions were participating in this

rally. A major factor behind the

rally was the belief that short-term

interest rates have dropped and that

the Federal Reserve was easing its

hold on credit.

However, today the Fed drained

money from the banking system,

an indication it is tightening a bit.

Yesterday, it had pumped money

into the system.

Many of the institutions also

were active because prices have

declined from high levels estab-

lished during the spring-summer

rally that began in mid-April. Money

managers just do not want to be

left out of a major move.

Pullman was a standout, climb-

ing 6 1/2 to 47 1/2. Wheelabrator-

Frye raised its bid for Pullman to

\$52.50, topping McDermott's bid

of \$43.50. Wheelabrator lost 1 1/2

to 47 1/2 and McDermott added 3/4

to 28 1/2.

American Telephone & Tel-

egraph, a 1 1/2-point winner yester-

day, gained 1/2 to 55 1/2. Congress

is close to approving a bill that

will allow AT&T to compete in the

U.S. Sees Current Deficit

ALPBACH, Austria, Sept. 3 (AP-DJ) — The United States

probably will not score a current-

account surplus for 1980 after all.

The disclosure that hopes have

been dashed by higher oil import

bills was made indirectly by Rich-

ard Cooper, under secretary of

state for economic affairs, at an

economic seminar here.

In welcoming the current-

account deficits of West Germany

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 3

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

[illegible]

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in currencies unless otherwise indicated			
United States			
	Esmark		
3rd Quar.		1988	
Revenue	782.59		677
Profits	20.612		23
Per share	0.89		1
9 Months		1988	
Revenue	2,130.4		1,88
Profits	67.966		64.9
Per share	2.96		3

Traces of Oil, Gas Found in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3 (A) — The Danish Underground Civilian Corps announced today that it has found traces of oil and natural gas at a drilling site in South Jutland, the first signs of oil under the Danish mainland.

A.P. Moeller, a consortium member, said traces of oil and gas were brought up in core samples from the drilling site at Løsekløster from a depth of 2.5 kilometers (1.5 miles) yesterday. A company spokesman said test drillers would continue to a depth of 2 kilometers (1.3 miles), where seismological tests indicated the highest likelihood of oil.

**ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.
EVERYWHERE YOU GO.**

International Herald Tribune
We're not news for you.

West led the spade ten

Art Buchwald

Love It or Leave It,
With Stop in Atlanta

WASHINGTON — There seems to be a rash of airplane hijackings to Cuba lately. One can only gather that the hijackers are disappointed refugees who are homesick for the old country and want to get back there as fast as possible.

This is understandable but very inconvenient for people who are on the same plane and have no interest in seeing Havana.

The U.S. government is doing everything to beef up security and weed out the would-be hijackers, but with little success. It seems to me that they are overlooking the easiest and cheapest solution to the problem.

Instead of trying to stop hijacking, we should provide free air transportation back to Cuba for any Cuban refugee who doesn't want to stay.

Major fields in Florida would have planes standing by 24 hours a day, and all that the disaffected Cuban would have to do is call a toll-free number and make a reservation.

The planes would be provided by the airlines, who would save thousands of dollars by giving this kind of service rather than deal with the mess of a hijacked plane and the irate passengers that are on board.

This is how the "Hijacker Money-Saving Plan" would work: As each refugee disembarks in Key West or some other port of entry, he would be handed an airline schedule that would say: "Fly to Cuba, Delta is Ready When You Are."

Let us assume that Raoul Domingos has just set foot on American soil and doesn't like what he sees. A red-jacketed agent will greet him on the dock and ask if he can be of help.

Pardo Gets New Role

MADRID, Sept. 3 (Reuters) — The late Francisco Franco's Pardo palace, on the outskirts of Madrid, will be restored and used as a residence for visiting heads of state, official sources said today. It was turned into a Franco museum after the Spanish dictator died in 1975.



Buchwald

Raoul will say, "I don't like it here and I want to go home."

"No problem," the agent will reply. "We have a DC-10 leaving for Havana in an hour. Do you want to go first class or tourist?"

"I have no money."

"The flight is free. We serve a champagne luncheon and we're showing 'Smokey and the Bandit'."

If Raoul replies, "I want to see my cousin in Chicago first," the agent will say, "You can still fly back to Havana after that. Just go to any airline office and tell them you're a potential hijacker and they will give you an airline ticket to connect you with one of our shuttle flights leaving on the hour from Miami."

"Do I have to change in Atlanta?"

"Everyone has to change in Atlanta. But one of our federal marshals will meet your plane and escort you to the right gate and help you with your baggage."

"May I want to see Disney World first?"

"Be our guest. Air Florida has a red-eye special leaving Orlando at 11 o'clock in the evening. It will get you into Havana by 1 o'clock in the morning."

"Do I have to make a reservation in advance?"

"Of course not. Just show up at the airport and they'll leave whenever you're ready."

Having been informed that there is no need to hijack a plane to get home, Raoul and the people like him will have no desire to do anything illegal to return to their motherland.

It is only fair to mention that most Cuban refugees who have arrived on these shores do not have any desire to return to Mr. Castro's Socialist paradise, and no one should be given a free ride back against his will.

But there are a few such as Raoul who find that the U.S. does not live up to their expectations, and we owe it to them to see that they get back to Cuba as soon as possible.

To publicize the new U.S.-Cuba service, the airlines could buy billboard space all over the country, which would say:

AMERICA—LOVE IT—OR CONTACT YOUR NEAREST TRAVEL AGENT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Leonardo's 'Most Loved, Mistreated Work'

By Henry Tanner

MILAN (NYT) — No one who had the misfortune to arrive here later than the mid-16th century has been able to see "The Last Supper" as Leonardo da Vinci painted it, with its colors intact and the drama and emotional tension fully visible in the figures of Jesus and the 12 apostles whom he had just told of his coming betrayal.

In 1556, barely 60 years after Leonardo had completed the work, another painter, Giorgio Vasari, reported that the scene had so deteriorated that "nothing is visible but a dazzling mass of blot."

Misfortunes

Since then, the famous work in the refectory of the Dominican cloister of Santa Maria delle Grazie, in what is now a residential quarter of Milan, has been exposed to war, invasions, occupations, an aerial bombardment, numerous restoration attempts — some of them doing more harm than good — urban pollution, and the breath and body heat of 200,000 tourists a year.

"This is the most loved and most mistreated work of art in history," said Pinin Brambilla Barcilon, a Milanese restorer.

Brambilla Barcilon, in an interview on the scaffolding where she was working in front of the painting, said it would take four or five years to complete her work. She and other experts agreed that there was no point in continuing the restoration until measures had been taken to protect the painting from further pollution. Improvements made by the last restoration, in the 1950s, have been obliterated by new dirt.

From where she works, close up, a visitor can see the damage pollution has done. Through Brambilla Barcilon's microscopes, the surface looks like a lunar landscape.

Cracks

Some weeks ago, after reports circulated that a crack had opened in the 500-year-old brick wall that bears the painting, the Italian government took a new interest in the masterpiece.

The superintendents and ex-



Restorer studies extent of damage to "The Last Supper."

erts who had been dealing with the painting, and with the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, were called together and submitted their recommendations. They were told by the Culture Ministry that Italy would spend all the money needed to assure the survival of the painting. The Italians had been netted by reports that the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other foreign groups were ready to donate money for the work.

A decision was made to install air conditioning, or at least an air filter system, in the refectory. Milan University's top expert on structural engineering, Antonio Migliacci, was commissioned to make the first scientific study of the brick wall.

As it turned out, the crack was found to be one of several that have existed on the back of the wall for many years and had now widened — or perhaps narrowed — by a fraction of a millimeter. The crack is about a finger wide and runs deep into the 27-inch-wide wall but cannot be seen from the side that Leonardo used and

is not regarded as an immediate threat to the painting.

"One just cannot be sure," Carlo Bertelli, superintendent of arts for Milan, said when asked whether the entire wall might one day come down. "That's why the structural investigation by Migliacci is overdue." Migliacci said the study of the wall would take more than a year.

Most of the big cracks in the wall go back to 1943, when the refectory was damaged during bombardment by Allied planes. "The Last Supper" was saved because steel beams and girders had been piled in front of it for protection.

'Temporary Roof'

Gisberto Martelli, who was Milan's superintendent of monuments for many years and is a superintending architect for "The Last Supper," showed a visitor that over the years the wall had been bent backward. The roof, a weed-and-tille affair, leaks.

Martelli wants a modern roof. He produced an old bill that showed that in 1945 the superin-

tendency was billed for a "temporary roof," which is the one that is still in place.

Martelli and the other officials have lived with the "patient," as he calls the masterpiece, for a long time. He smiles about the journalists who come running every time the "patient" has a small case of fever.

"The Last Supper" has always been a puzzle and a frustration to its custodians and to art historians, painters and restorers.

"Leonardo was always experimenting; he never used the usual techniques," Bertelli said. The artist, commissioned by the duke of Milan, Ludovico Sforza, to make "The Last Supper" and other paintings, began the masterpiece in 1495 and finished it in 1497.

Priming

Leonardo did not want to do the painting in traditional fresco, which is done on fresh plaster, because that requires quick work and he was a painstaking, slow painter. Instead, he coated the wall with layers of priming before applying his colors. In the

priming he used chalk, glue, mortar and greasy substances that made the surface smooth.

Leonardo thus worked in tempera, a process that uses fixing substances other than oil, such as egg. He experimented with organic substances for fixing and applied thicker layers of priming and paint than normally used, achieving unique effects of richness and mellowness of color and depth.

But the priming did not bind the colors as firmly to the wall as the plaster in a fresco would have done.

The restorers, according to Bertelli, not believing it would be possible to obtain Leonardo's effects except by painting in oil, jumped to the conclusion that the master had used either oil or wax. This misconception turned many of the early restorations into disasters.

The current restoration is the first to have been preceded by a thorough scientific examination of the painted surface. Milan scientists isolated the substances used so they could develop solvents, fixers and pesticides that would not further harm the painting. The solvents are to remove dirt and layers of paint used by previous restorers, fixers to anchor each flake of Leonardo's original paint, and pesticides to kill the fungi and other organisms infesting the painting.

Discoveries

Brambilla Barcilon has cleaned a section showing Simon, the apostle on the far right of the picture. The figure has become intense and vivid and seems to have grown in relation to the rest of the picture. Simon's left hand, which was without fingers before, has been brought out. What looked like a shadow on the table is now a knife. An amorphous form that had been taken for a full loaf of bread has turned out to be broken pieces of bread. A pewter plate is shown to be so luminous that it reflects other objects on the table.

The restorer said she feels the pressure and the responsibility: "I am like a doctor who has been called into emergency to save the life of a very famous man. You can never let your mind wander, even for a moment. In the end, I will be either a villain or a hero."

PEOPLE

Cancer Marathon
Stopped by Ill

Terry Fox, the one-legged patient who ran more than 4,800 kilometers up his "Marathon of Hope" in the disease had ailments. At a news conference in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Fox, 22, who runs with an artificial limb, said he had been told he had cancer. He had trouble breathing, ready raised \$1.7 million for the cross-Canada run. In the news conference, Columbia native, Fox, chartered jet for home, died by his parents and.

Percy Ochoa, a black American editor jailed in an eminent crackdown, named editor-in-chief of Washington Star. Ochoa on leave of absence from editor of the Washington Post was jailed in October, nearly six months. At the country's most influential newspaper for blacks, The Star, Ochoa was the paper's first black editor.

In Venice, music-love to 200,000 lire — about a ticket to hear a one-act by virtuoso Spanish guitarist Segovia. Mayor M. and government dignitaries by Senate President Emilio Segovia, 86, was Grand Cross of Cavalry, Italy's highest civilian honor.

In Santa Monica, Cal. Goldie Hawn has been a voice by her husband, singer Bill Hawn. 34, rose to fame as the giggler on the 1960s television "Laugh-In" and won Emmy Award as best supporting actress in the 1969 film "Flower." She makes her executive producer in coming film "Private B" in which she also stars. A member of the Hudson singing group. They have three children.

Princess Grace of Monaco, American actress Kelly, has ended her family visit to her father's house in Ocean City, N.J. — SAMUEL J.

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